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CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz—26 April 1984—Volume 18, Issue 24

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MAY DAY 1984

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

SOLOMON'S CHOICE: The battle over the constitutionality of a law linking financial aid and draft registration compliance continued Monday when Solicitor General Rex D. Lee presented the Reagan Administration's case to the Supreme Court.

Lee was responding to an argument made on the behalf of six Minnesota students that the Solomon amendment inflicts punishment on the basis of legislation rather than judicial action. He said that the law existed to encourage registration, rather than to punish nonregistration, and that "the non-realization of an economic benefit that an individual would like to have does not amount to punishment." Lee claimed that no students have yet been prosecuted because of the law.

William J. Keppel, who represented the students, said that the government could choose at any time to start prosecuting students on the basis of information gleaned through the law. According to Keppel, "there would be nothing to stop government at all levels" from requiring citizens to sign a statement of compliance with any number of laws, in order to qualify for a job in the public sector, for a driver's license, or for any other benefit.

The Court is expected to rule on the case by early summer.

OUT FISHING: The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has stepped up its raid in Silicon Valley firms, provoking angry reactions from Hispanic leaders. INS officials claim that 25 percent of the area's 800,000 workers are illegal aliens and say they will be making at least two raids per week in the Valley from their new office in downtown San Jose.

Calling the INS raids "a fishing expedition," Linda Wong, director of immigration for the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund (MALDEF), said the INS has no way of knowing how many undocumented workers are in the area. Wong said the INS is trying to intimidate employers into providing that information by theatening them with raids. The 25 percent figure is believed by some to be an exaggeration to generate public support for the raids.

Fernando Chavez of the Mexican American Political Association called the figure "ludicrous," and said the real danger of the raids is that employers will be afraid to hire people who aren't white, for fear they might be illegals.

"You're going to have to start carrying your birth certificate if you're brown," said Esther Medina, executive director of the Mexican American Community Services Agency in San Jose. "And heaven help you if you're detained and you don't have it; you'll end up across the border."

NO COMMENT: The Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan endorsed President Reagan in his bid for reelection, urging Klan members to vote for Reagan in November. Reagan's press secretary, Larry Speakes, told reporters, "I just don't have any comment on it." This is the second time the Klan has backed Reagan; the first was in 1980.

Correction

A News on the March item last week incorrectly reported that Congress approved $83 million in military aid to Reagan's allies in Central America. The Senate has passed the aid package, but the House has yet to vote on the matter. We apologize for the error.

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Council's Grove Labor Action

Responding to appeals from Cocoanut Grove and Wellington's Coffee Shop workers, the Santa Cruz City Council Tuesday unanimously directed Mayor John Laird to attempt to bring the workers' employer, the Seaside Company, to the bargaining table. For the past nine months the Seaside Company has refused to recognize the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union, Local 483, as the legitimate bargaining unit for Grove and Wellington's workers.

The motion, suggested by councilmember Arnold Levine, replaced a resolution proposed by councilmember Mike Rotkin that urged the Seaside Company to begin negotiations with the union and called for a moratorium on city events at the Cocoanut Grove.

"We have come to ask local government to respond to an immediate need," former Cocoanut Grove supervisor Ginny Brown told the council, "the issue being one of the city's largest private employers is blatantly unfair to its workers and also to its community."

Seaside Company representative Ted Whiting emphatically denounced the resolution claiming that its passage would be "nothing short of an invasion of the rights of the private sector and an abridgement of due process of law." Whiting, the company's director of planning, said that his employer was "appalled that this matter has come before the city council in this form."

Citing possible legal complications, Rotkin withdrew the provision of his resolution calling for the council to suspend scheduling of city events at the Cocoanut Grove.

Although Rotkin said it was inappropriate for the city to arbitrate labor disputes, he said "to me, I don't know what it means to be on the city council and be someone who's supposed to represent the will of our citizens and not take a strong stand on the right of labor to organize, to be recognized and to have good faith bargaining once they've voted for representation."

Levine expressed his sympathy with the Cocoanut Grove workers but said, "I don't think the council should get involved in this aspect [of the labor dispute]. I feel strongly that the city council should not take sides." Levine then offered an alternative to the Rotkin proposal. "I think we should scrap this resolution and offer the services of our mayor to bring the two sides together."

Laird said that he would support Levine's proposal but stressed that he would not act as negotiator or arbitrator. "I think the real issue here is the right of people to organize," commented the mayor. "I'd be willing to try to get both sides to sit down together."

Only Councilmember Jane Weed spoke out in favor of approving the original resolution. "We also should pass this resolution in support of their [Cocoanut Grove and Wellington's workers] efforts," said Weed. "I think their vote last August [for union representation] was an expression of the democratic will of those employees and it should be honored." Nevertheless, the council unanimously passed Levine's proposal without voting on the Rotkin resolution.

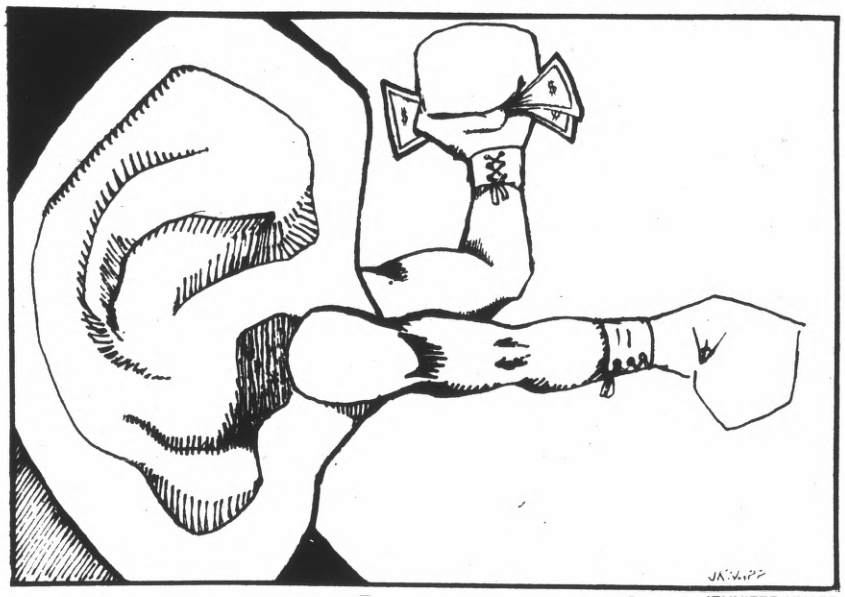
Reaction to the council action from the workers was generally favorable. "I am happy with it because it actually does something," said Cocoanut Grove waiter and activist Doug Grant. "It's important that the vote was unanimous."

Jerry Zelhoeffer of the Central Labor Council, however, expressed dissastisfaction with the motion. "The orginal resolution was more to the point," said Zelhoeffer. "That one put the council on the right side of the fence while this one puts them on top of the fence, straddling both sides."

Seaside Company spokesperson Glenn LaFrank said, however, that the company believes that the council shouldn't have "become involved in a private business matter, one that is still going through the appeal process. It's inappropriate for the city council to become involved [in the dispute] before or after a decision is made on the appeal."

Whether Laird's efforts to resolve the Cocoanut Grove labor dispute will be successful is a matter of conjecture, but most workers and political observers aren't optimistic. "Seaside has said it won't negotiate while it's appealing [the NLRB's certification of the union," said Zelhoeffer. "I don't think Laird will be able to do anything [to change their minds]."

—Todd Woody



Drawing by JENNIFER KNAPP

UC Clericals Say:

No More Union

by Lisa Crystal

CATHERINE WIGHAM WANTS to get rid of her union. The key-entry operator from UC Davis is not "totally against unions," but Wigham doesn't believe that her union at the university is doing its job.

The source of Wigham's discontent is the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), which represents over 20,000 clerical and service workers in the UC system. Wigham claims AFSCME is discriminatory and provides inadequate representation for employees. She said she has become increasingly disgruntled with the union ever since UC employees voted for collective bargaining last June; and in January she formed Employees Assessing Representation (EAR), a group of 200 Davis workers campaigning to decertify AFSCME.

Over the past few months, Wigham and her group have sought help from employees at other UC campuses in an effort to obtain enough signatures on a petition to call for a new collective bargaining election. To call a new election, EAR must collect 6,000 signatures—30 percent of AFSCME employees—on the petition. Wigham said she hopes to submit the petition to the Public Employee Relations Board (PERB) by July, before a contract agreement is reached and decertification becomes impossible.

Wigham said she believes that if a new election is held, employees will not vote for representation again. According to Wigham, although AFSCME won the election in June, many employees are now disappointed in the union. As evidence of this discontent, she pointed out that only 10 percent of the represented employees are actually dues-paying members.

The major complaint Wigham has about the union is that it allegedly discriminates against some of the employees it represents. She points out that although 90 percent of the union-represented employees—herself included—do not pay dues, AFSCME is still required by state law to represent all of them "fairly and impartially"—which she says it isn't doing. On April 1, Wigham and EAR filed an unfair labor practice charge against the union with PERB.

Wigham explained that AFSCME failed to distribute copies of the 80-page bargaining proposal to its non-dues-paying members. "The people who pay dues are the only ones [the union] cares about," Wigham complained. "They tried to tell us we had to pay $8.65 for [a copy of the proposal]. That's discriminatory."

Salary raises are another sore point for Wigham. Prior to the union elections in July, all UC employees were scheduled to receive six percent salary raises in January. But after the elections, unions wanted to negotiate higher raises for the represented employees. AFSCME proposed an eight percent raise during bargaining and the UC proposed no raise at all. A six percent raise was finally agreed on after all—but by this time it couldn't be implemented until March. Wigham and others believed this proved the union's ineffectiveness.

Wigham also objected to "three raises in dues" since the AFSCME election, when the union is only supposed to raise dues once a year.

WIGHAM CLAIMS HER organization has garnered support from all the UC campuses except Berkeley and Irvine. But, according to one UCSC clerical employee who is active in the AFSCME local, Wigham has failed to rouse any interest in EAR at UCSC.

"Generally this campus is pretty pro-union," said the UCSC employee, who asked not to be identified. She said that EAR members seem to "feel the university has taken care of them—but a lot of us expect more." The UCSC employee believes Wigham's accusations that AFSCME discriminates against non-dues-paying members lack substance. "If you don't pay the bill you don't get a voice," she said. She added that many people who voted for the union aren't members now "because a lot of them can't afford it." But she stressed that even non-members reap benefits from the union; the conditions in the contract will apply to all employees in the AFSCME bargaining unit, regardless of whether they pay dues. "Many people with grievances are not members," she said. "And they get a free ride."

'The union only cares about people who pay dues.'—EAR President Catherine Wigham

AFSCME union officials view Wigham and the EAR more as an amusement than a real threat. Bob Tofanelli, an AFSCME local representative, described the EAR as "a nuisance—but not a serious nuisance." "Davis is not exactly a bastion for strong [pro] labor union activity," said Tofanelli while theorizing about the reasons for the emergence of EAR. He said he believes that although Wigham and the EAR has some "vocal support," at Davis and several other campuses, that support "doesn't translate into numbers." Tofanelli doubts that EAR will get its needed 6,000 signatures.

EAR has denied any connection with the university, whose staunch anti-union policies led to its expensive campaign last year to keep unions out. But Tofanelli suspects that UC Davis's labor relations office is behind the group. He said that although he views the EAR as basically harmless, he is "concerned about where their advice and money is coming from." He suspects that at the very least EAR receives "spiritual" support from the Davis labor relations office, which he guessed is "coaching them." Tofanelli believes EAR employees want to stay on the university's good side. "Their attitude is 'if I'm real nice to management they'll be real nice to me'," he said.

Larry Hoover, UC Davis's labor relations officer, was unavailable for comment regarding UC Davis's support of EAR.

Contrary to EAR's faith in UC management's good intentions, Tofanelli fears that if EAR succeeds in filing their petition at PERB before a contract agreement is reached, it "could give management the opportunity to delay contract negotiations until the thing is resolved," he said. "That would be damaging."

Tofanelli criticized Wigham's other charges. He said that what Wigham thought were raises in dues was actually an adjustment of dues at locals which were below the international minimum rate for unions. For instance, he said Santa Cruz was still charging 1981-82 rates when the union was elected in July; in January all campuses were notified of a hike to the 1983-84 rates.

In response to Wigham's complaints that she had to pay to obtain a copy of the bargaining proposal while union members got them free, Tofanelli pointed out that the $8.65 simply covered the cost of the photocopy. He said that in response to EAR's complaints, "[AFSCME] told them we would make copies available to them at cost. AFSCME also put a copy in the reference department of the UC Davis library. They claimed they couldn't copy that one *because it was copyrighted. But it's not a violation of law to make one copy of it . . . They've had ample opportunity to review that proposal,"* he concluded.

In spite of the union's claims, Wigham and the EAR will continue to work to drum up support among UC workers and wait for a hearing on their unfair labor practice charge. Wigham said she is confident that EAR has a good case; she said it "looks optimistic" that an administrative judge will rule in favor of the organization.

But Tofanelli scoffs at their confidence. "We're planning to have a lot of fun with that," he said of the unfair labor practice charge. He predicted that a preconference hearing would probably result in an "officer from PERB telling them it's the silliest thing [PERB] has ever heard—and questioning why these people are wasting the PERB officers' time."

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Illustration by ERIC SHAW

Language Board Wanted

Speaking in Tongues

by Kristin Schafer

STUDENT INITIATIVE MAY PLAY a key role in determining the future of the Language Studies (LS) major at UCSC. Over 650 students recently signed a petition indicating interest in the formation of a Language Studies Board, which would provide an academic base for a rapidly expanding pool of LS majors.

Currently, the two year old program is administered by a Language Studies Major Committee, which is finding it difficult to meet the demands of the 135 students involved. "This is a rather unusual circumstance, where we have a full-blown program without a real home," said Jorge Hankamer, chairperson of the Linguistics board.

The absence of an autonomous board creates a variety of problems for students. The most immediate of these issues is a shortage of course offerings, at both lower and upper division levels. Many students are turned away from beginning level language courses, due to the limited number of offerings. "As it is now, because of the lack of personnel to teach lower division courses, there is a danger of attrition from the program," said Spanish lecturer Ignacio Aznar. "If a student can't take Spanish I, he (sic) may lose interest in Language Studies."

Students are also frustrated by the small number of upper division language courses offered. The German program, for example, includes six levels of instruction; but beyond that a student has no opportunity to maintain or refine his or her conversational skills.

According to Visiting Lecturer of Russian, Jon Pariser, "Nothing is more frustrating to a language student than learning a bit of a language, just beginning to get a feel for it, and then to be deprived of the opportunity to apply and improve that knowledge."

The Language Studies program was recently evaluated by an External Review committee, a process which every board or program undergoes every five or six years. The report of the committee, which consisted of members from Stanford, MIT, UCSD, and UCD, has not yet been received, but "will undoubtedly highlight the inadequacy of the existing administrative structure," according to Pariser.

The committee's visit in late January sparked the formation of the student organization Speaking in Tongues (SpIT). The group hopes to provide a means of voicing some of the concerns of students interested in Language Studies. "The visit of the External Review committee was the first opportunity to set this off," explained Kathryn Henniss, one of SpIT's four founding members. "It was the first time the potential solidarity of [LS] students here at UCSC was realized." Henniss is a junior transfer student from Northwestern University, who was attracted to UCSC by the uniqueness of the Language Studies major.

LS students are required to gain proficiency in two languages, along with a strong background in linguistics. "It's a thorough, rigorous degree," said Henniss. "Linguistics courses are not easy, but it's worth it."

The more common model of a language major is one offered by a specific language department, such as Spanish or German. According to Hankamer, who designed UCSC's LS major, these models are generally more of a Literature major, dominated by faculty and graduate students interested in Literature studies.

"My idea when I set this up," said Hankamer, "was if it was truly going to be a language studies program, it should involve language itself. As far as I know, there are no other language majors designed in advance to have a linguistics component. Linguistics is usually an afterthought."

Another unique aspect of Language Studies at UCSC is the fact that professors instruct introductory level language courses. In many universities, teaching assistants take on elementary level classes, while pursuing graduate studies in Literature. Johannes Strohschank, Visiting Lecturer in German, believes that the high level of instruction which exists at UCSC should be maintained and pursued. "We have an academic rigor to teaching foreign languages that far exceeds programs elsewhere," said Strohschank.

Because most of the instructors involved in teaching languages are visiting or adjunct lecturers, they are not encouraged to do research—and in fact spend most of their potential research time correcting daily language exercises. Strohschank maintains that the formation of a board is the first step toward acquiring financial support for researching and implementing new teaching methods. "We are talking about the emancipation of language teaching as an academic discipline," he said.

A lack of stability is another major problem facing both faculty and students involved with Language Studies. Lecturers have their contracts reviewed yearly, and are able to stay in the UC system for a maximum of eight years. "Many talented lecturers are forced to leave after eight years," noted Henniss. "We're trying to develop a sense of consistency."

According to Hankamer, another issue which needs to be dealt with is the program's "lack of ability to attract top people. We're competing with institutions offering permanent employment." Hankamer, whose specialty is English and Turkish syntax studies, noted that these are long-term problems which will not be solved automatically with the formation of a board.

Allocation of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) positions, which offer the possibility of tenure, occurs on a system-wide level. Within each campus, the slots are then distributed according to observed need, and according to Hankamer there is "lots of competition" for these positions.

Currently the majority of lecturers involved with Language Studies rely on "soft" money—money which is budgeted yearly to hire them, but is not guaranteed beyond one year. "One of the major problems [that affects] morale is lack of FTE. The lecturers are not in ladder-positions and have no academic weight," said Hankamer. He explained that if a board were carefully arranged to include some current tenured faculty in Literature or Linguistics, it would be able to represent student interests in the Academic Senate, and have some bargaining power in terms of FTEs.

Hankamer also supports conversion to a system where more language instructors have Security of Employment (SOE), which means their salaries are guaranteed on a long-term basis by hard funds. He hopes that the formation of a board would "remove the second class status of language lecturers."

Henniss claims that the attitude of the UCSC administration toward language instruction in the past has been comparable to its attitude toward physical education. "They consider it a lower level service. I believe the formation two years ago of the Language Studies major—and its success—obviously contradicts that."

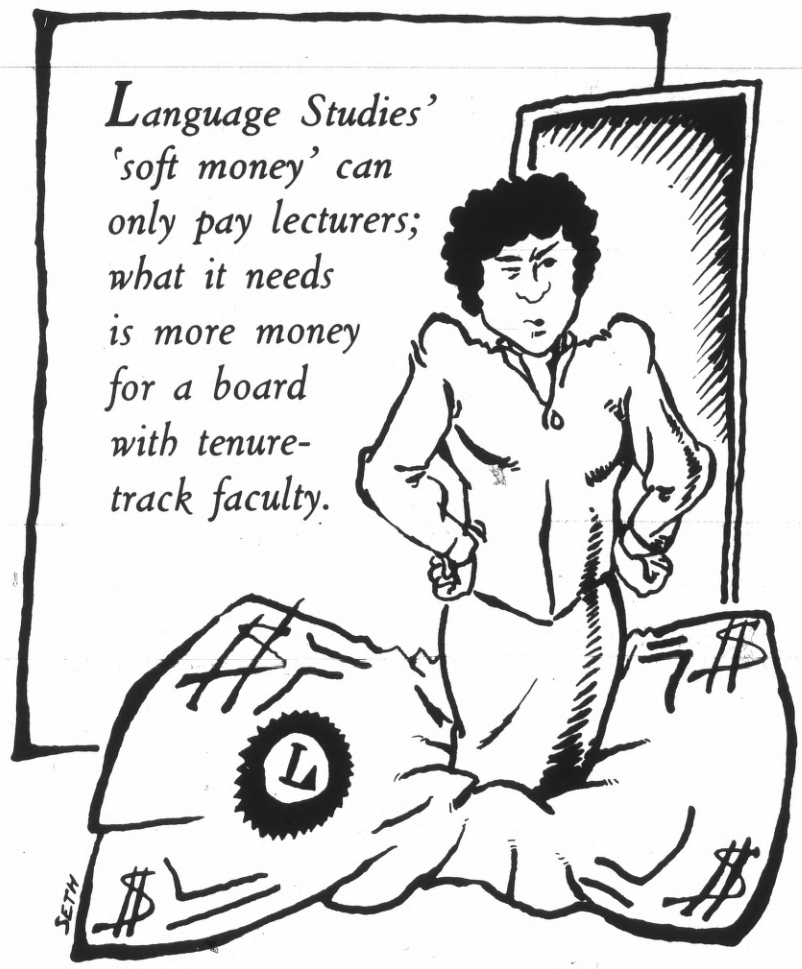
The report of the External Review committee will be evaluated at the campus level by the Committee on Planning and Budget, the Committee on Educational Policy, Dean of Humanities Michael Cowan and Academic Vice Chancellor John Marcum. If a board is then proposed, Cowan must consult every related board, submit the proposal for evaluation by all Academic Senate committees, and finally deliver it to Chancellor Sinsheimer. The recommendations are then sent to UC president David Gardner, who informs the regents about the proposal and authorizes the Chancellor to implement it.

"External Reviews have never been taken too seriously historically," said Strohschank at a recent SpIT meeting. The student organization hopes their input will add weight to the Review Committee's recommendations. "Vigorous student interest is not an inconsiderable factor," noted Hankamer. "Faculty work harder if they know there is a student contingent to be served. Plus you can argue on the basis of numbers."

SpIT plans to document student interest and the work load of the lecturers, as well as possibly submit their own board proposal to those involved with the evaluation at the campus level. The group also hopes to have representation on a committee which is forming this summer, at President Gardner's suggestion, to outline the long-term goals and interests of UCSC.

The viability of a board proposal, possibly including FTE positions as well as increased funding, may be affected by the 30 percent UC budget increase expected for the 1984-85 academic year. "We're hoping some of the increase will sift down to us," said April Stevens, another founding member of the student organization. Funding for a new board would either be an earmarked allocation from the UC president, or a reapportionment of funds handled by the Chancellor, Dean of Humanities and related committess.

"To me there is an underlying concern here—one that ties together [the] Spanish for Spanish speakers [program] and Russian and Chinese and German," said Henniss, "and that is [that] UCSC students have a sincere interest in reducing American monolingualism. The embarassing spectacle of the tongue tied American has no place at UCSC, and we would really like the administration to respond to that."


Language Studies' 'soft money' can only pay lecturers; what it needs is more money for a board with tenure-track faculty.
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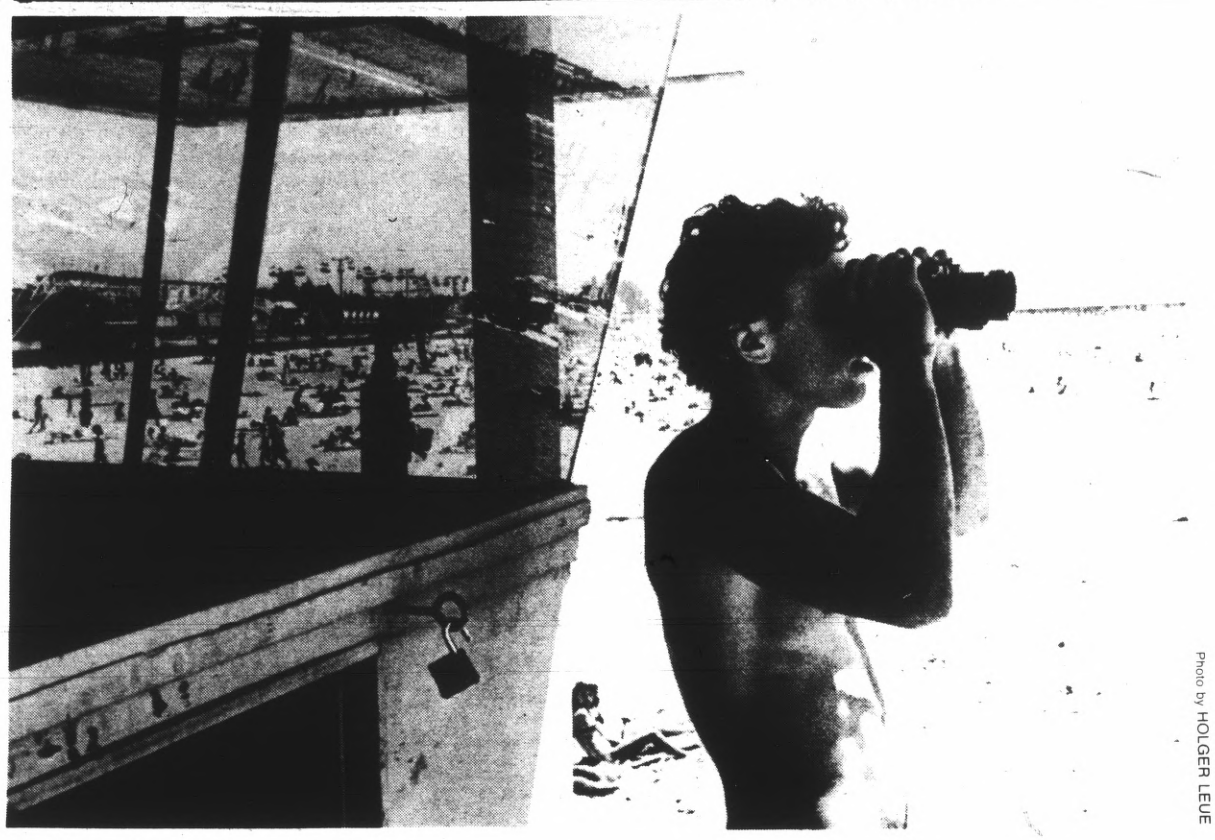

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Santa Cruz lifeguard Miles Greenberg

Santa Cruz Beach Patrol

The Right Guards

by Todd Woody

SANTA CRUZ'S BEACHES attract thousands of landlocked tourists to the city each year and provide many residents with their livelihoods. While area merchants supply visitors with everything from sunglasses to surfboards, Santa Cruz's lifeguards provide a free but valuable service—they make sure the tourists survive their day at the beach.

Responsible for a mile-long stretch of beach from the San Lorenzo River mouth by the Boardwalk to Cowell Beach at the Dream Inn, 20 lifeguards at six tower stations patrol the area on foot and by jeep. In constant radio contact with their headquarters on the wharf, the lifeguards watch for swimmers and surfers in trouble, people burnt out on the sun and alcohol, lost children, and a host of other beach-related hazards.

"Some days last summer we would do 65 to 80 rescues a day," says lifeguard and Aptos fire fighter Dave Herndon, surveying the Easter weekend crowds playing near the river mouth. Although Herndon, a six-summer veteran, said no one has ever drowned at a city beach to his knowledge, riptides near the river mouth regularly capture unsuspecting swimmers and boogie boarders, carrying them out towards the wharf. "You barrel down the beach, swim out to the person, take 'em in and do it again," says Herndon. "By the end of the day your hands are so cold that you can hardly hold your binoculars."

Riding patrol during the crowded holiday weekend with Herndon and lifeguard Joe Whalen, a UCSC alumnus and graduate student at San Jose State, quickly dispells the common image of the somewhat empty-headed lifeguard out to catch a few rays and make some extra bucks during summer break. "All but a few lifeguards have EMT (emergency medical training). One lifeguard is a paramedic and five others are firemen," said Herndon, maneuvering the jeep through a sea of towels and bodies. Two of the lifeguards currently attend UCSC and two others recently graduated. Although Whalen says that there have been women lifeguards in past years, the staff is currently all-male.

> *'Some days we would do 65—80 rescues. By the end of the day your hands are so cold you can hardly hold you binoculars.'*

Herndon first became a lifeguard at the age of 18 when he was hired to work at a city pool. "I've been a swimmer all my life and the guys I looked up to and admired when I was growing up were lifeguards," says Herndon, who works weekends but is on call from the Aptos fire department.

As we head slowly up the beach with a load of boogie boards and other beach paraphernalia to be dropped off at a city-owned concession stand, a woman runs up to the jeep. A 24 year-old mentally retarded man is lost somewhere on the beach. While Whalen takes down the information, Herndon calls headquarters. The lifeguard on duty will radio all the towers along the beach to be on the lookout for the missing person. Later in the afternoon the woman will come over to say she has found the lost man.

Stopping to unload the beach rentals, Herndon and Whalen constantly scan the beach and ocean. "After a while your eyes become like radar, sweeping the beach for trouble spots—it's a constant process," comments Herndon. At any time a lifeguard may be required to dive into the ocean or jump off the wharf to aid a struggling swimmer or provide first aid in a medical emergency. "You'll get a guy who has bet his buddy a 12-pack that he can swim out to the end of the wharf and back," says Herndon. "Well, he's had a few already and realizes once he's out there he can't swim back. We have to go out there and get him."

As we roll up to tower five near the river, a man brings over a tearful young girl who has lost her parents. "A lot of the time we're a lost kids service," says Whalen. "On the weekends we'll have 15 [lost] kids at a tower."

By this time the beach in front of the Boardwalk is filled with kids, sunbathers, and frisbee players. "It's pretty calm right now, but you never know when something's going to break out," says Whalen. "Sometimes I'll see a guy chugging that last beer of the day and get a nervous feeling in my stomach that all hell's going to break loose." Although the lifeguards aren't invested with official police powers, they have access to the department in case of emergency. "We try to calm people down, but if things get out of hand we'll call for a back up," explains Whalen, as a string of beach-goers interrupt to ask directions to the nearest bathroom and the nearest boogie board rental. "PR is definitely part of the job."

Although public relations comes with the territory, there are some duties assigned to the lifeguards that they clearly dislike. Last year the city began renting boogie boards, wetsuits, and other equipment to raise revenue, and required the lifeguards to stock the concession stand. "It's not part of what we're here for," says Whalen. "It messes up the vehicle and takes us away from our job."

A number of lifeguards expressed dissatisfaction over their wages and working conditions. According to Herndon, Santa Cruz lifeguards are paid less than other California lifeguards although they must meet the same general standards. After six years on the job, Herndon, the highest paid lifeguard, makes only $6 per hour. Whalen and Miles Greenberg, both four-year veterans, receive $5.64 an hour.

"The beach is a big drawing point for the city and it makes a fair amount of money off of it," says Herndon. "But we get much less than other lifeguards—both city and state—who earn $7 to $8 [an hour]." Greenberg said the lifeguards only receive one break a day. Lifeguards say additional breaks from tower duty would permit them to spend more time on foot patrol—an activity that allows the guards to keep in shape and keep an eye out for potential accidents.

According to Whalen, the whole beach services department is underfunded. "They [the city council] haven't cut our budget, but they haven't increased it, despite the growing numbers of people who come to the beaches [each year]." Although Whalen said their equipment was adequate, the lifeguards said they need a rescue boat to aid sailors who capsize and who require aid. As it stands now, the lifeguards will paddle out if a troubled boat is in reasonable distance.

Nevertheless, all of the lifeguards interviewed by *City on a Hill* appeared dedicated to their work despite their wages. An indication of the popularity of the job is the number of people currently applying for an open lifeguard position. About 12 men and one woman signed up for a battery of tests in hope of qualifying for an interview. Applicants were required to swim from the river mouth to the wharf—without a wetsuit—in 50 degree water and in less than 17 minutes. If they passed that test, they had to paddle 2000 yards and complete a 400 yard run-swim-run competition. The survivors went through oral interviews last weekend, where they were questioned about riptides and other ocean conditions, as well as presented with hypothetical emergency situations.

As we head back to the wharf headquarters, a couple stops the jeep with another lost little boy. A blanket is handed out and a radio call made. By the time the jeep rolls down the wharf, the boy is reunited with his parents. It's been a relatively slow day so far, but the afternoon is still young and more tourists are on their way over the hill for a brief respite from the valley.

Hallinan On the Record

by Ruby Huizen

LEANING BACK IN A CANVAS chair at the Oakes College Restaurant, Conn Hallinan, UCSC's sole newswriting lecturer, pushes a knife into a yellow apple. "The way to read a newspaper," he says, "is to get yourself up in the morning and to eat two raw toads. Then you can stomach anything."

Fourteen years after he started his career as a journalist, Hallinan reads six newspapers a day, holds two jobs, corrects an average of twenty papers a week and supports a wife and four sons. It's not surprising he recommends toads for breakfast; he has a lot to stomach.

"[Journalism] is a frustrating business," he explains. "Newspapers in this country are owned by the working class's enemies: banks, businesses, big corporations and so forth. People get to know what the newspapers print—what the newspapers *think* is news."

To exemplify the kind of journalism he is criticizing, Hallinan, wearing a "Run Jesse Run" button pinned to his shirt, refers to a matter of national importance: the Democratic primaries. "You know that Hart lied about his age and changed his name," he says, "And you know that Jackson said 'Hymie' and 'Hymie Town.' But you don't know that Jackson opposed the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill, unless you happen to read a back-page story in the New York *Times* which never bothered to explain what the bill was."

The Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill, which has been passed by the Senate but not by the House, would grant amnesty for illegal aliens presently in the US; but it would also limit the number of immigrants into the US.

"It's that kind of reporting I rail against," he says, hammering the table with his fist. He cites another subject he believes is neglected in the news. "Working people in this country are never written about either," he says. "It gives the working people the feeling they are not important. The media says what [workers] do for a living is not newsworthy. That's a horrible lie!"

According to Hallinan, this problem can be partly alleviated by "making people realize their own history." He explains that in many cases "journalism is one of those professions which either deliberately distorts history or has no *sense* of history." But making people aware of their past, on the other hand, "gives them power and allows them to understand what it is they can do," he says.

One way to increase people's awareness according to Hallinan, is "to go out and demonstrate." Hallinan admits he has "a long arrest record" resulting from demonstrations, but then, "I believe in causing trouble," he says. Trouble-shooting is a part of his youth: at one point he spent 30 days in jail with his mother and three elder brothers for demonstrating against a Cadillac dealer who would not hire Blacks as sales representatives.

Another way of "overcoming racism, male-supremacy and all the ideological currents that divide people," he says, "is to write about the problem. You *can* convince people by the power of your logic and reasoning, by the fact that you are accurate and honest," he says.

Hallinan started writing news articles during his final year at graduate school at the University of California, Berkeley. He had noticed that the "left press never carried sports articles, that they looked down their nose at sports," and started to write about sports events, "casting them in a way that made a point about racism, class discrimination and corporate ownership."

While looking for a job in journalism in 1970, Hallinan found that "there just weren't any jobs for someone who had not done field work for their dissertation." At that time "I was just burnt out with anthropology, although I must admit I didn't bust my ass looking for a job."

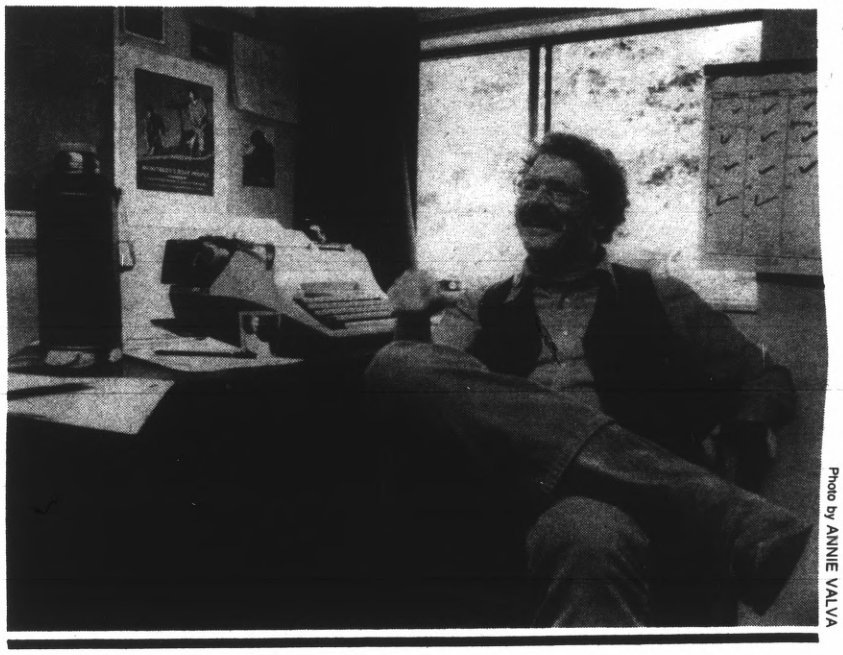

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

They can jail you, they can cut out your tongue, but they can't stop you from writing.

Luckily, his position as president of local 1570 of the American Federation of Teachers at the Berkeley campus enabled him to find employment with *People's World*, a 12-page San Francisco weekly for which he continues to work today. There, every member of the staff, "from those at the front desk to the executive editor," receives the same salary, which, compared to the major newspapers in the US, pays "about 1000 percent less," he laughs.

People's World is a newspaper which supports Hallinan's point of view about the importance of working people. "It's a United Front newspaper," he explains, "but it is not an organ of the Communist Party. The policies are made by the paper itself."

Such policies include "supporting unions against employers," he says, "and we don't print anything we know will injure or harm people we are partisans of. That doesn't mean we're not critical of unions, though, because unions do things that damage their members. You just have to be consistent in your principles."

Hallinan takes the New York *Times* (NYT) as an example of selective reporting. "The NYT doesn't write about unions unless they have something nasty to say about them," he complains, "and they only write about women's organizations when there's in-fighting. You *have* to ask what the historical context is: why don't we get to hear what the women do the rest of the year? It's not as if the media is neutral and prints equally about *all* things that go on."

According to Hallinan, it is this selective printing which "makes journalists so cynical. They see the world around them, and try to reflect it accurately and honestly in newspapers, and it never gets in there! Or it just slips in. It's enough to make anyone cynical: *That's* what's so lousy about newspapers in this country."

In spite of pervasive cynicism among journalists, Hallinan's concern for the people he writes about has not diminished. One way of showing his respect for them is "by protecting my sources," he says. "I believe that if someone tells me something, it's confidential." He burns all his notes and erases his taped interviews after writing his stories. "In this business you make a living off other people and you have *no* right to turn around and bite the hand that feeds you," he says, stressing that he would rather go to jail than reveal the identity of a source to a court.

"You take a risk," he says, agreeing that if he was sued for libel, he would have no evidence to support himself with. "That's right," he says, "You have to make a commitment to people to do that."

Although he may seem disillusioned with journalism, "there is nothing I'd rather be doing," Hallinan says. "It is so much fun to write, and the idea of writing—not for professors—but for people, is exciting and interesting."

Hallinan believes in the strength of the written word. "It's significant. Knowing how to write gives you a potential power that is pretty hard for people to take away from you. They can jail you, cut out your tongue, take away your medical license, but they can't stop you from writing."

With his writing, Hallinan hopes to encourage "a fundamental change in this country," he says. "There has to be a replacement of private enterprise with public ownership." Ideally, Hallinan wants to remove the intrinsic inequalities of a capitalist system. "At the *People's World* he has the opportunity to educate readers by writing the majority of editorials. "What I try to give readers is the ammunition with which to write their *own* articles," he says, "That's why I do a lot of research; I don't believe in slapping an editorial down."

Since Hallinan's philosophy about journalism differs from that of mainstream media, teaching journalism at UCSC remains a "moral problem." Hallinan knows from experience that in many cases students will enter a field where "journalists are little moles that dig around. They don't dig very deep and they usually dig in the wrong places." He adds that "many journalists also lack the ability to put information down in a format that tens of thousands of people understand." He continues, "And if you can't move people, call yourself anything you want, but don't call yourself a journalist."

In his teaching, Hallinan tries to help his student avoid these problems. He tells them "to get rid of this objectivity nonsense, to recognize their own prejudices and background, and to acknowledge what [personal biases] they bring with them in their journalism."

Most importantly, though, "I want to teach people to be good writers," Hallinan adds. "I feel that journalism is good writing, and if you *are* a good writer, you make an impact on people's lives. That's a wonderful thing to take part in."

Hallinan sits forward. "It's a hard life," he warns. "Maybe once every two weeks you can get a morning off, sit back in a hot bath and read the New York *Times* for two hours. The only time I get to be alone is when I commute to Santa Cruz or go out and run. I'm tired an awful lot."

The warning loses its impact when he sits up and adds, "But with journalism you can make things easier for other people: what more wonderful thing can you do with your life, than to say, when it ends, that you got someone to do something that made a difference?"

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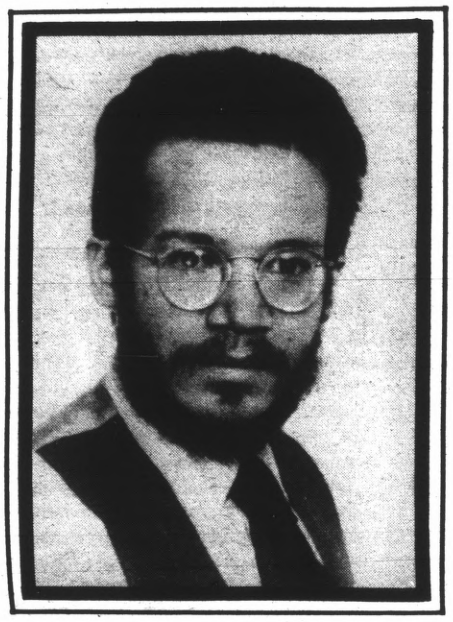

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John Laird

Mayor Responsibilities

by Linda Turpin

THIS INTERVIEW IS HIS LAST "OFFICAL" ACT of the day. Afterward, he plans to take a little time off for the first time in a long time. "The garden goes in this week-end," he says firmly.

John Laird then described juggling his two jobs—that of mayor, and as budget officer for the county personnel department. He works half-time for the county, and estimates that he puts in about 40 hours a week on council work. In addition, he is on various commissions and boards of directors, serves on committees, and is corresponding secretary of the Freedom Democratic Caucus.

With a 60-hour work week, Laird's schedule has as much vacant space as an unthinned carrot patch, and it becomes apparent that finding time to pick aphids off tomato leaves will be no small task.

His work as mayor includes attending meetings, answering any letters addressed to the city council, returning phone calls, and Laird says he meets "with anybody who wants an appointment." Much time is given over to preparation. Tuesday's city council meeting, for example, had a 200-page agenda packet.

The mayor is paid $100 a month, and money for expenses brings it up to about $275. Councilmembers get $50 a month. Laird says "To be quite honest, if it were for free, I'd still do it." His part-time position with the county enables him to sit on the council, but he is in favor of a half-time salary at least for the mayor, and thinks it would be good for councilmembers as well. He says the low pay is "real limiting in terms of who you get for councilmembers—who is able to afford to be a councilmember or mayor. You have to be somebody who is supported by a spouse, or is not supporting a family." With a family, he says, having the time to spend with the family, earn money for the family, and then do the work involved in being a councilmember is extremely difficult.

Laird, the oldest of three children, grew up in Vallejo. His father, now retired, was a teacher, and his mother, who dropped out of college to put his father through school, started working as a teacher's aide when Laird was 15. She then went back to school, he says, "determined to beat me through college." After 13 straight quarters she succeeded, and will be ready to retire from teaching this June. Laird, a Stevenson alumnus, graduated with honors in politics from UCSC in 1972.

When asked how he sees his role as mayor, Laird says, "I view my role as just to respond to people." Referring to stands taken by the city on issues not strictly local—such as measures urging non-intervention in Central America, and restricting city investments with corporations having ties with South Africa—he says, "Many of the times the council took positions on things like that, it was in response to requests, and I think that if people make a request for action they have a right to have it considered if it's a substantial number of people."

A recent example of a request for action was presented to the city council by councilmember Mike Rotkin at Tuesday's council meeting. A proposal, unanimously endorsed by all 35 locals in the Santa Cruz County Central Labor Council, urged the city to support the right of Cocoanut Grove and Wellington's Coffee Shop workers to organize and ask the Seaside company to negotiate in good faith with the workers union, and to not schedule any city events at the Cocoanut Grove until the conflict is resolved.

The proposal never came to a vote. Councilmember Arnold Levine said that he thought the city shouldn't get involved in a labor dispute, and suggested instead that the mayor offer his services to help bring Seaside and its employees together. Laird responded he "would be willing to try to get both sides to sit down and bargain in good faith." Rotkin made a motion to that effect, and the council approved it unanimously.

One current interest of Laird's is local economic development. Stating the need for more long-term planning, he says it's crucial to "build on our strengths."

He'd like to see a conference in which people from all parts of the community participate. "It might not be that the city could take certain actions, but at least we could set the tone and encourage people in the private sector that need to take actions to build the local economy—at least have them pointed in the direction or have some kind of statement so that they'd understand what they might be able to do."

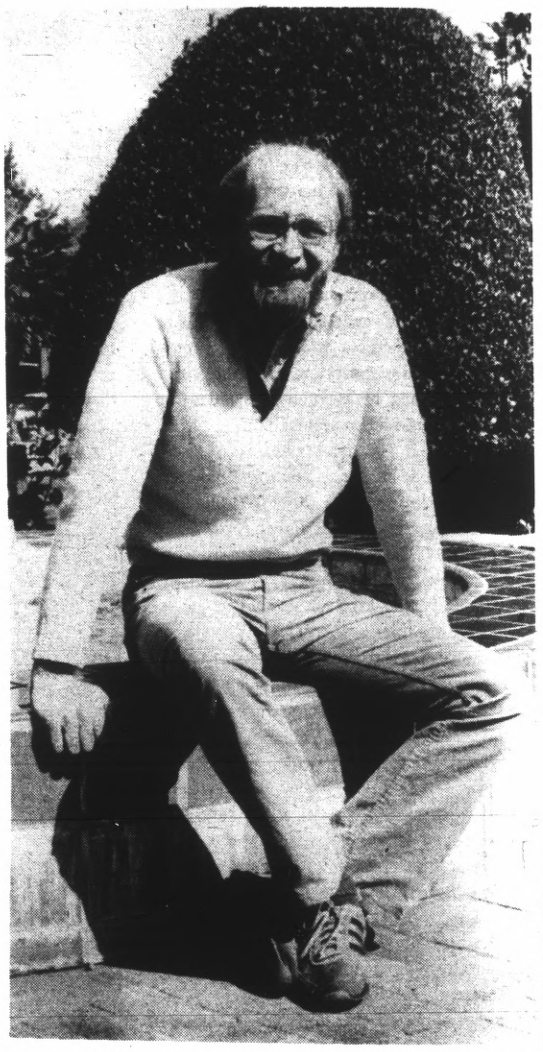

Photo by LAURIE COLE

Using energy as an example, he says that in 1979, $105 million were spent for energy in Santa Cruz county, and 85 percent of that money went outside the county. Convincing people to conserve energy, or moving to alternative forms that would lessen reliance on traditional energy sources, would "free up money that we can then recycle in the local economy."

In speaking about a "home-grown economy"—how to play to the strengths of a local economy—he says since tourism is part of the "basis of our local economy it should be encouraged, but with a clear eye to protecting the people here in terms of parking and traffic to the extent that we can."

David Morris, author of *Self-Reliant Cities*, did a home-grown economy project with the mayor of St. Paul, Minnesota. Morris has accepted an invitation to come to Santa Cruz for a conference in November. Laird plans to ask for an appropriation for the conference at budget time in June. Also in November, the local government advisory committee to the Economic Development Commission of the State will be meeting in Santa Cruz.

"We have the makings for a great thing, and I've already approached labor and some of the different groups in town and told them that I'd like to do this," Laird said.

One interview is over and Laird prepares to go home for the weekend. After the seeds are in the ground, it will be business as usual, with the mayor in his office ready to meet with anybody who wants an appointment.

Nursing Home Labor

Santa Cruz's Industry of Aging

by Chris Geiger

OLD AGE CAN BE A LUCRATIVE enterprise in the US. Nursing home conglomerates are hot tips on the stockmarket, as revealed by many glowing investment analyses. "Nearly all of the [convalescent hospital] companies . . . continue to post record results," declares the March '84 issue of *Value Line*, an investor's periodical. "Double-digit revenue and earnings gains remain the rule." But neither the quality of the facilities themselves, nor their treatment of labor, hints at this Wall Street ebullience. Nursing home workers receive the lowest pay; a fact inevitably reflected in high turnover, chronic understaffing, and ultimately, in poorer patient care. According to union officials, the same problems, in the end, also obstruct many unionization attempts which might otherwise help alleviate them.

Santa Cruz County's relatively high senior population has led to a proliferation of skilled nursing care facilities. Some 14 nursing homes quietly operate here, many in the Live Oak district. About 60 percent are owned by large corporations, which amounts to 80 percent of the total 2000 beds, according to one union representative.

"Many facilities have trouble getting and keeping staff," said "Grace," a senior citizens' activist who wished to remain anonymous. "The key reason is underpayment. It is a hard job, and unrewarding unless you are a particular kind of person who can stand the depression." Although nursing aides are frequently called "paraprofessionals" in their job descriptions, they often receive as little as $3.60 per hour, with no benefits. Responsibilities can be demanding and duties "unglamorous," with one aide often responsible for 10-15 patients' welfare. Not surprisingly, turnover rates are extremely high; the union estimates about 300 percent, the equivalent of three complete staff changes.

High turnover rates can be "very disconcerting to patients," according to Grace, because "old people take a long time to get adjusted to new workers." Understaffing, she said, has the most severe impact on the patients. Existing laws require 2.8 total hours of care per patient per day. However, nurses' time is counted as twice that of aides, even though aides do 80 percent of patient care. If an aide spends one hour on a patient, for example, it is counted as one hour; but an hour spent by a nurse counts for two. Eliminating this "doubling factor" would put more aides on duty, and result in more complete care. According to one long-time worker, the corporate owners end up "feeding off both patients and staff," for the benefit of their stockholders.

Tim McCormick, organizer for Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union, Local 250, explained that the constantly changing labor force also makes worker organizing much more difficult in these institutions. McCormick and others agreed that strikes, wage cuts, management reprisals, and coercion are the rule in nursing home labor. Only three local facilities are presently unionized: Harbor Hills, Hillhaven Extended Care, and Rosecrest. The Regional National Labor Relations Board in Oakland ordered a new election at Garden Nursing Home, due to unfair labor practices. An additional facility—Pajaro Convalescent Home in Watsonville—comes up for a union vote tomorrow (Friday).

Photo by LAURIE COLE

Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE

'When you are helping an old woman or gentleman across the threshold from life to death, there is no room for profit.'

McCormick referred to the union's 1980 strike against Beverley Manor in Santa Cruz as an example of the workers' typically difficult bargaining position. Beverley Corporation is one of the three largest nursing home chains in the country, with assets approaching $1 billion, and has a history of anti-union activities. Local 250's second contract at the Santa Cruz facility expired in 1980, a year after Beverley Corporation bought the business. In negotiations for a new contract, Beverley staunchly refused to accept a union shop. Workers consequently voted to strike in 1981, and Beverley began bringing in workers from its other facilities in San Jose and elsewhere.

"Since turnover was high at that time [the year after the strike began], Beverley was able to hire selectively," said McCormick. About three-quarters of the workers left in the following year-and-a-half, he noted, and "there was a lot of heavy-handedness by supervisors." When some workers later filed a decertification petition at Beverley, the union was completely thrown out, although just two years before the staff had voted to strike by more than a two-to-one margin.

McCormick condemned the California Department of Health's role—or non-role—in the Beverley dispute. He said that most Department appointees are from the nursing home industry, and "don't want to burn any bridges." Representatives from the big three US nursing home corporations (Beverley, NME and ARA) predominate, he said. "The Department has a tacit policy not to inspect during strikes," he stated. "They do everything they can to help employers—we've seen it time and again." One patient died during the strike, supposedly as a direct result of lack of care, McCormick said.

Harbor Hills employees also came close to striking this January. Four days of union negotiations there produced a 25-cent pay increase—to $3.60 per hour—with no medical benefits. Two pay scales were also adopted on January 15, for existing and new workers; soon after, on January 17, 20 new workers were hired at the lower scale. "I'm really dissatisfied with the contract, especially since it's non-negotiable now for some time," said one worker. "The 25 cents an hour barely covers our $9 per month union dues."

UNIONIZATION ATTEMPTS AT Pajaro Convalescent Home have also been strongly opposed by its corporate owners, said McCormick. He describes Pajaro owner Care Enterprises as "a real cutthroat corporation." The union already won one election there, but a decertification petition was filed to remove it. Referring to the level of coercion often used by such companies, McCormick said that unionization attempts often "become a matter of beating the workers over the head."

According to "Anne," another anonymous worker, Live Oak Skilled Care has also taken to bringing in out-of-town workers, and pays them higher wages and provides a free room besides. Mostly minorities from Oakland, the imported workers "answered ads in a newspaper to work in a resort area," she said. "They have to work when they [the management] want them to; it doesn't matter what the hours. Their pay is $4.40-4.80, instead of our $3.85."

Live Oak Skilled Care, formerly known as Cabrillo Convalescent Hospital, was the site of another major labor dispute last year. The facility was initially sold to Hillhaven—synonymous with "NME Corporation," one of the big three corporations. However, Hillhaven had to resell after one month, or violate anti-trust legislation for owning a majority of Santa Cruz County nursing home beds. Jewell Corporation, the next buyer, immediately cut wages by $1.25 an hour. "Workers who had been there for ten years did not get their cut," said Anne. "But they were supposed to act as if they had." One nurse was fired during the period, supposedly due to a "loud mouth." "They [the owners] can do about anything they want," said Anne. "It was easy to get rid of . . . [the LVN] . . . all they had to do was 'write her up' [report her] several weeks in a row. We have no one to turn to in such a situation."

According to several sources, the Texas-based Jewell Corporation has become notorious for both anti-labor activities and rampant buying and selling of facilities, usually selling to corporations it has interests in. The company's operations are banned in Colorado, and Kansas Senator Paul Feliciano wants to run them out of his state as well. Jewell apparently still owns Live Oak Skilled Care, but is now leasing to an obscure Los Angeles Corporation, "Santa Cruz Convalescent, Inc."

"It gets real involved," said McCormick, referring to the maze of interlocking ownerships. In Live Oak's case, one corporation owns

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the land, another the buildings, and yet another leases the business from the second. Still another firm may contract to manage the home, as at Rosecrest. "All the corporations are multi-faceted. They often own laundry, pharmaceutical, food service, and even mortuary companies besides. They get a real roundtable going."

According to Grace, these multiple ownerships create a sizeable "pyramid of costs," with "all the firms getting a piece of the pie. The corporations claim that to improve services, Medical and Medicaid rates must increase," she said. "But that doesn't fit with what you see—giant firms rushing to buy homes." A large percentage of patients are dependent on these government benefits, and the rate paid to the nursing home includes allocations for depreciation, debt, and legal fees, along with the expected food and clothes. "These are very effective business enterprises, constantly trying to increase output and lower costs," she said, "and they have plenty of tax-paid legal help, thanks to medi-cal."

McCormick, Grace, and Anne agree that increasing government allocations may not be the wisest move, because it is so difficult to put strings on the aid. It is easy to be suspicious of the chains' use of the money, they said, because profits are always skimmed off the top. "The changeover in Medicare regulations will inflate revenues," predicts *Value Line* investor services. "This year [will be] the 'best ever' by a wide margin."

Worker contacts all agreed that unionization plays a relatively small part of improving the workers' and patients' situations. Deeper changes are long overdue, they said. Several pointed hopefully to the Nursing Home Reform Act now before the state legislature. Coauthored by State Senator Henry Mello, the act consists of many separate bills aimed at controlling the industry more rigidly: increasing inspections, prohibiting Medi-Cal discrimination, and generally upping enforcement. Local activist groups statewide are conducting a petition drive to push the legislation through unaltered, but according to Grace the "most important part of the act—the bill eliminating the 'doubling factor,' is in danger of being wiped out."

McCormick advocated local control as a solution. "The county should take the initiative," he said. "With locals inspecting facilities for themselves, we could at least keep lists of citations, for use by people choosing nursing homes. When there is a labor dispute, the county should be able to demand bargaining."

All sources interviewed by *City on a Hill* attacked the ethics of reaping *any* profits in the nursing home industry. "The only real solution is to socialize medicine," stated Anne. "It's disgusting the way we treat our old people." She spoke of her experiences in Australia, where the elderly have a range of publicly-funded alternatives: special senior apartment complexes, extensive "meals on wheels" and "linen on wheels" programs, and in-home care, as well as skilled nursing facilities.

"If you are pushing a can of spinach across a counter, you may be entitled to make money," observed Grace. "But when you are helping an old woman or gentleman across the threshold from life to death, there is no room for profit."

HOME AND BACK AGAIN

A crudely fashioned sign hung prominently on the stark-white institutional walls. "Place: Rosecrest. Day: Wednesday. Season: winter. Month: February—Valentines' Day, St. Patrick's Day."

I had just stepped into my old place of employment, a small psychiatric facility in Live Oak. The intent of the simple sign on the wall was sobering; it was a somber anchor to reality, or at least an attempt at one. A familiar collection of faces soon surrounded me, some giggling, sad, or drooling, some simply staring through me. These patients were not slated for rehabilitation. They were simply living out their lives, and the sign was a reminder of the human cycles continuing outside, through which these people pass obliviously.

Nursing homes, and especially psychiatric homes like Rosecrest, are repositories for a whole segment of humanity. I had spent a very long two months working in that environment, and soon observed that non-workers regarded these institutions with an aversion bordering on fear—fear of death, of old age, or of the helplessness that accompanies it. Nursing homes are not popular topics at cocktail parties.

Like most of my fellow workers, I had run out of job options, turning to the home as a last resort. I worked as a nurse's aide for two days, and (thanks to the accelerated employee turnover) soon advanced to the laundry room. Returning for a visit, the distinctive odor reminded me that a big part of my job had been cleaning up shit—from beds, floors, and people—along with the usual showering, combing, feeding, and dressing. However unpleasant the work, the emotional strain had been far more difficult. I knew that these unfortunate people would probably die there, in a place I was able to daily pedal away from—very quickly.

But I was also reminded of the satisfaction derived from helping people. As I entered the TV room, five patients began talking to me simultaneously, competing for my attention. Visitors are events. After four years of absence, a patient named Mary remembered me. "C'mere, sweety! You're looking good, give me a kiss." She proceeded to tell me of every patient death and transfer since I had left. A beaming woman, propped up by a walker, jabbered in barely-intelligible Italian-English, laughing at my every word. I spoke with another patient who had reportedly been beaten the night before by an intruder. She smiled feebly through her swollen, bruised face. A small hunch-backed woman rocked happily in a rocking chair, content to play with her ball.

The scenes were not easy to look at, and the return to a hard-edged outside world of indifferent glances—the world which had rejected these people—was a momentary relief. But it was strangely heartening to know that these were not totally forgotten souls, at least for a day.

—*Chris Geiger*

CITY*clips*

Burning Down the Casa

The Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union (HERE), Local 483, lost a round in its on-going struggle with the Seaside Company last Thursday when workers at the company's Casa Del Rey Retirement Hotel voted 16-13 to end union representation.

The Seaside Company, which has refused to recognize the HERE bargaining unit at its Cocoanut Grove restaurant and Wellington's Coffee Shop, purchased the Casa Del Rey last January and immediately gave the employees a wage and medical benefits package worth $261 a month, according to union officals.

HERE officals charge that Seaside provided the benefits package as part of a calculated move to decertify the union. Although they lost the Casa Del Rey unit, union officals said they will continue to press Seaside for negotiations with the Cocoanut Grove workers.

Expert Advice

Santa Cruz's chapter of the VFW condemned Ronald Reagan's policies in Central America last week. Members of Post 5888 - composed mainly of Vietnam vets - unanimously passed a resolution that "supports a policy of self-determination and non-intervention in Central America and sees current administration policy as escalating, rather than resolving such conflicts."

The resolution will be read and put to the vote at VFW's state convention this June. The VFW is notorious for supporting US government intervention in foreign affairs, and the Santa Cruz post expects a floor fight.

Breaking with pro-war sentiment is not new for Post 5888. The chapter is also named the Bill Motto Post after a highly-decorated airborne medic who, upon his return from Vietnam, became a strong anti-war activist.

Sexual Harassment Survey

The Santa Cruz Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women will begin a week-long survey on the Pacific Garden mall Saturday in an effort to document incidents of sexual harassment. The survey is a response to an increasing number of complaints from women about verbal and physical abuse on the mall. According to commissioner Nancey Powell, the commission may present the survey results to the city council. Powell said the survey will be conducted with the cooperation of the Downtown Association, an organization of Santa Cruz businesses. The commission's city hall office will be open at 9:30 am this Saturday.

Uncontested Violations

The North Coast sex case is coming to an end as two Santa Cruz women defendants pleaded no contest last week in a hearing before Superior Court Judge Harry Brauer. Tina Marie Wilson and Katherine Charles admitted to 16 felony charges of kidnapping, robbery, pandering, attempted kidnapping, and rape. The two women were accused of forcing two teen-age girls, ages 15 and 14, into having sex with North Coast farm laborers on October 14. The girls were allegedly lured into a car by the two women and a juvenile co-defendant, taken to four farm labor camps, and forced to have sex with the workers for money.

The women may face a maximum sentence of 70 years in state prison; however, they will probably receive lighter sentences. The Probation Department report recommended that Wilson receive 16 years in prison and Charles six years, with a possibility of Charles first being placed with the California Youth Authority. Charles had just turned 18 at the time of the abduction. Judge Brauer will pass formal sentence on May 11.

SCAN's Plans

Don't look now, but the June 5 primary elections lurk a scant five weeks away, and the endorsements have begun rolling in. Tuesday, the Santa Cruz Action Network (SCAN) endorsed incumbent Robley Levy for the second district (Aptos, Rio Del Mar) board of supervisors seat, and incumbent Joe Cuchiarra for the fifth district (San Lorenzo Valley).

According to SCAN's new director Tamy Matanky, a candidate must receive over 60 percent approval from SCAN voters to receive the group's endorsement, which is why they gave no recommendations for the first district supervisor's race. SCAN has not yet decided what form its support for Cuchiarra and Levy will take.

Joe Cuchiarra will face challenger Jack Van Diepen in the San Lorenzo Valley contest; Levy will run against Lou Darrigo, Beverly Moore, and David Tunno; and first district incumbent Dan Forbus will vie with Joe Crouchman and Barney Bricmont.

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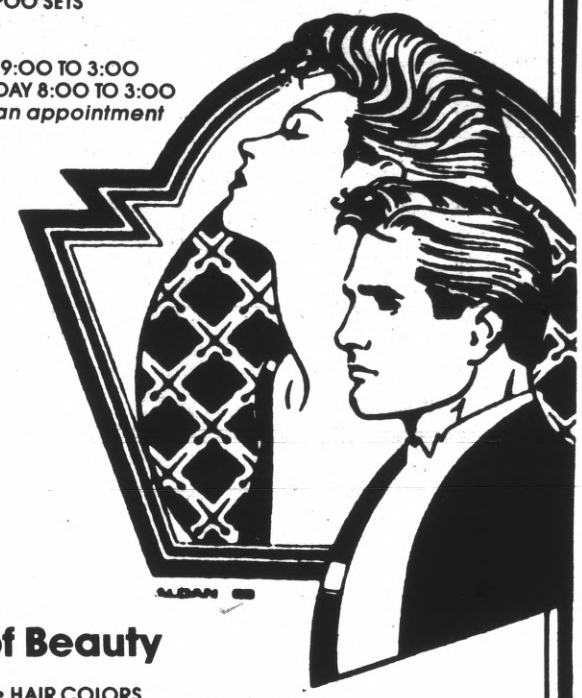

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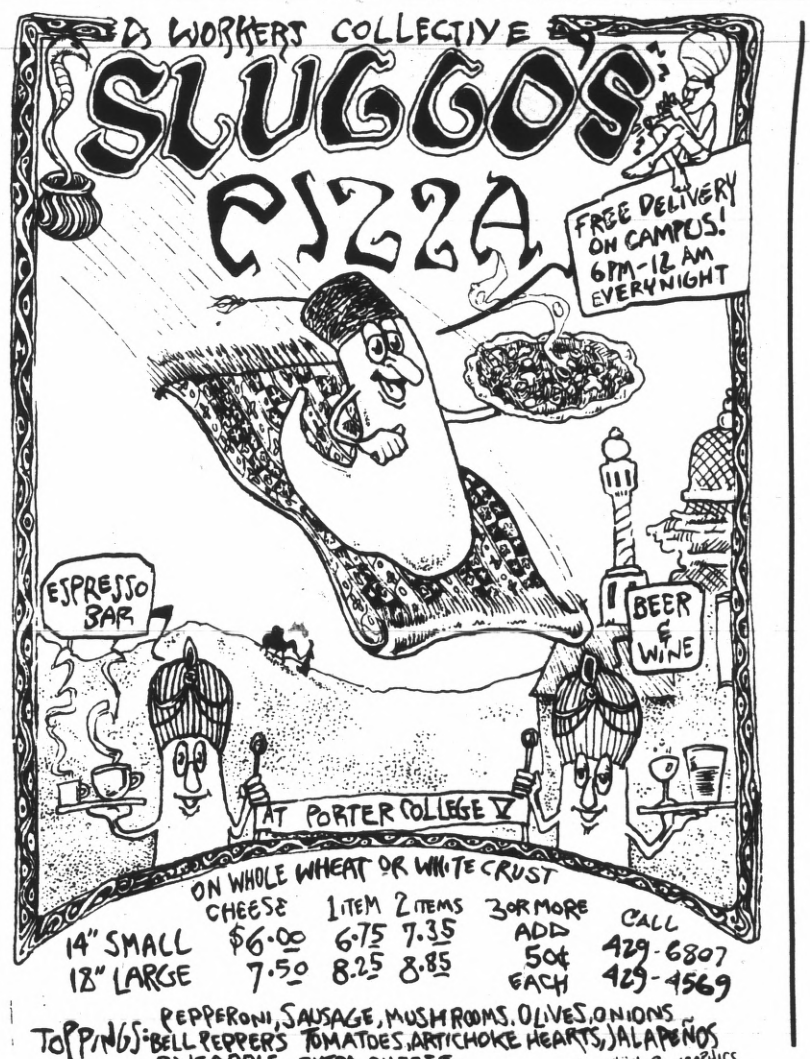
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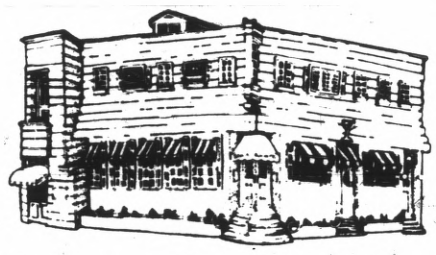

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Negligence at UCB

Animal Harm

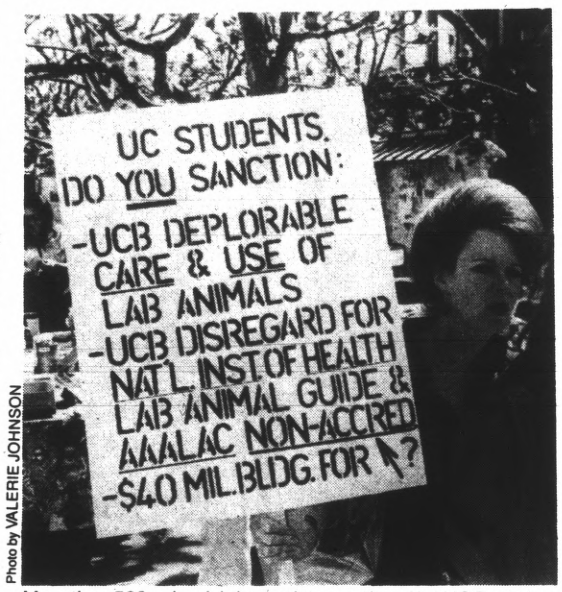

Photo by VALERIE JOHNSON

More than 500 animal rights activists gathered at UC Berkeley last Sunday.

by Valerie Johnson

OVER THE PAST YEAR, THE NEGLIGENT, often cruel treatment of animals used in research has attracted national attention. Now UC Berkeley (UCB) is in the local limelight for its inadequate lab conditions and the questionable solution proposed by some Berkeley administrators.

Since receiving a substandard rating in February from the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC), UCB is ineligible for a $44 million state grant to build an addition to its Life Sciences Building. To obtain the necessary accreditation, Berkeley needs to improve the quality of care in its animal labs.

But most coordinators of UCB research believe that major capital improvements—such as the proposed wing—are needed before the quality of animal care can improve. Several environmental groups, however, believe the substandard conditions are due to irresponsibility on the part of researchers, and that a new wing would only make lab conditions worse.

The 1983 state Budget Act for UC requires the Berkeley campus to be AAALAC-accredited or to have the AAALAC confirm that substantial improvements are being made in the labs before funding of the wing would be approved in June 1984. When AAALAC inspected UCB in 1982, it granted UCB provisional accreditation: but when it failed to meet certain provisions this year, AAALAC denied UCB any accreditation.

According to AAALAC, their refusal to accredit UCB was due to continuing poor "sanitation practices, disease control, personnel training and leadership."

In different rooms, the AAALAC inspectors noted various substandard conditions. Rodent food was contaminated with hundreds of insects, other animal food was fouled with "abundant feral rodent feces," and water troughs for pigeons were filled with excrement. One chicken was strangled because her cage top was moveable. A blood-sucking rat mite that carries viruses to humans was endemic, and numerous rats showed signs of chronic earmite infestations.

Poor laboratory conditions place both animal welfare and human health in jeopardy. At times, tests cannot be conducted properly because animals die from disease and overcrowding before the tests are completed, according to AAALAC. Some test animals at UCB have died from infectious diseases such as gangrene, which endangers not only the lives of other animals but those of laboratory personnel, said a spokesperson of Buddhists Concerned for Animals.

According to Dr. Maxwell Redfearn, the UCB campus veterinarian, inadequate treatment of animals has characterized UCB's labs since 1965. Redfearn said that over the years he has written letters to his immediate superiors pleading for better care of research animals, but his letters were ignored. He believes he's in a paradoxical situation; although his responsibility is to secure humane treatment for animals, he has never been granted the authority to insist that researchers clean up their labs.

To rectify some of the conditions the AAALAC found unsatisfactory, a special committee set up by Berkeley Chancellor Ira Michael Heyman has created the Division of Laboratory Animal Care (DLAC) to centralize the university's animal management. Before DLAC was formed, animal care was dispersed over more than 20 departments and research units. This breakdown of responsibility limited the exchange of information and the quality of lab care. "The new manager of DLAC will have the power to lock professors out of their labs if they do not meet standards of health and care," said Ray Colvig, a spokesperson for UCB.

The two-month-old DLAC has instituted a variety of improvements including buying new cages, renovating old labs, and reinstating the practice of checking animal surgery. "There has been tremendous improvement since February," said Redfearn, "but there is a long way to go until laboratory conditions are acceptable." He believes "total improvement" could take up to ten years, and would involve a six year construction project to house all animal care under one roof.

Currently, DLAC is still obliged to house its 70,000 animals in departments on the basis of available space and research needs. More than 80 percent of these animals are rats, mice, rabbits, and guinea pigs, but there are also cats, monkeys, salamanders, and snakes. If funded, the proposed wing would designate 42,000 square feet specifically for animal facilities. Redfearn and his colleagues believe the addition could house an estimated 35 percent of the university's animals.

A UC presidential task force sent an appeal to key legislative committees last month in hopes that UCB would be granted its necessary funding. According to the task force, an improvement in the quality of laboratory animal care hinges on the building of this wing. As their appeal stated, "The replacement animal facility included in the Life Sciences Building addition project is an extremely important component of the program to improve animal care."

However, environmental groups such as Animal Rights Action and the Committee for Responsible Research believe funding the new facility would only create a larger space to make more problems. Last Sunday, more than 500 people listened to speeches given at Sproul Plaza at UCB to mark the beginning of World Laboratory Animal Week. One speaker, Steven F. Sapontzis, philosophy professor at Hayward State University, identified the laboratory problem at UCB as "researchers who just don't care."

Sapontzis cited several incidences of research neglect within the last year. One professor found a stray cat caught in one of the pigeon cases in the Life Sciences Building, and despite offers by students to adopt the cat, the professor chose to conduct a brain profusion test on the animal. A brain profusion test involves injecting a chemical into the bloodstream. After a few minutes, the animal is killed and the brain is dissected to observe the effects the chemical has on the tissues. According to campus regulations, stray animals are not to be used in laboratories. The campus vet is required to certify that each test animal is free of disease and other ailments before being sent to the labs.

After the speeches, those in attendance walked several times around the Life Sciences Building in silence carrying signs that read, "We march in silence for animals who suffer in silence." The purpose of the speeches and demonstration was to illustrate the necessity for people to write their legislators, and encourage them not to fund the proposed wing.

The fate of this project will be determined by the end of next week. Redfearn believes that if animal care is to improve, this grant is crucial. "The labs have a hard enough time maintaining even minimal standards let alone those set by AAALAC," he concluded.

CAMPUS *clips*

Photo by LAURIE COLE

Speak Your Peace

The Peace Action Committee (PAC) is planning a week of forums, discussion, theater, actions, and other events from May 17-24.

The tentative plan is to include public forums on various topics, music, vigils, direct action, and other events. Toward the end of the week, PAC plans to convene a session in which various groups could discuss their activities. The session would be instrumental in planning the week's final event—perhaps a large public rally or march.

PAC solicits everyone's participation in the planning and presentation of Peace Action Week. They also welcome suggestions on topics, speakers, actions, and other aspects of the week. PAC meets weekly at UCSC; their next two meetings will be April 27 and May 2 at 4pm in the Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Phone contacts are John Ely, 426-5446; Dale Will, 426-5564; Melinda Melone, 425-1157; Elizabeth Bird and Tim Reed, 336-5374.

Suit Setback

A judge's illness has pushed the trial focusing on UC agricultural research practices onto a back burner for at least a month. Continuation of the non-jury trial, which began March 12, has been postponed due to Judge Spurgeon Avakian's serious blood infection. On May 16 the presiding judge of the Alameda Superior Court will decide whether to assign a new judge to the case.

The suit, filed in 1979, challenges the use of federal and state funds for UC research leading to mechanization of farming practices. California Rural Legal Assistance is representing the plaintiffs, who maintain that UC's research serves large agribusiness interests at the expense of small farmers and farm workers.

A Worthwhile Drive

With the June primary less than two months away, voter registration drives are in full force. In keeping with this spirit, the recently formed Student Coalition for Voter Rights and Registration has declared the week of April 30-May 7 Voter Registration Week.

The Coalition, which includes CalPIRG, the Peace Action Committee, the Student Body Presidents' Council, and the UC Student Lobby, hopes to register over 1200 students during next week's drive. "Because so many students have moved since the last election or didn't vote," says UC Lobby member Martin Dieu, "it's very important that they re-register."

Although the Coalition will continue to register voters up until the November election, they are pushing especially hard next week because May 7 is the last day to register in order to vote in the primary.

In addition to the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination, there are several county supervisors up for re-election, and Scotts Valley is holding city council elections. There are also nine state propositions on the ballot and one county measure.

Registration tables will be set up at the Whole Earth Restaurant, Kerr Hall, Communications, and at each of the colleges. The Coalition is interested in both registering students and recruiting students to do registration.

Students will be able to earn $2-3,000 this summer doing voter registration. CalPIRG and other PIRGs across the country will be hiring people to work full time on the drive. "Jesse Jackson's goal is to register a million voters," said CalPIRG member Jody Trager. "We'd like to register two million."

Anyone interested in becoming involved in any of the upcoming voter registration drives can drop by the A-Frame or call Student Activities at 429-4797.

Silver Screen Seriousness

During spring quarter Environmental Studies 158 and KZUT are sponsoring a "critical issues" series. Films and speakers concerned with such topics as nuclear war, defense spending, nuclear power, US imperialism, the CIA, and corporate monopolization of food production will be presented. Films include *War Games* and *Prophesy*, April 27; *The Day After Trinity*, April 29; *Banks and the Poor* and *Hard Times in the Country*, April 30; *Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang* and *In Our Backyard, Uranium Mining in America*, May 13; *How Much Is Enough* and *Broken Arrows*, May 6. The films are being shown in Studio C, Communications Building, UCSC at 8pm. In the following weeks *Controlling Interests, On Company Business, Inside the CIA, Hearts and Minds, The Clan: Legacy of Hate, Food First, Tri-Lateralism*, and others will be shown. ✔

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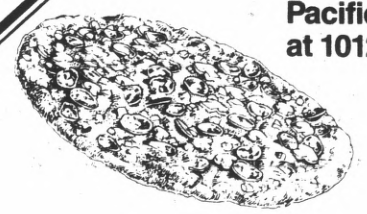

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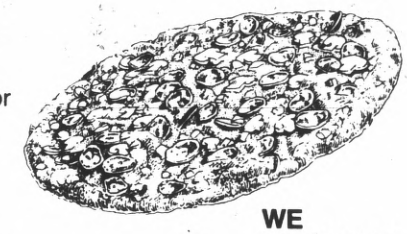

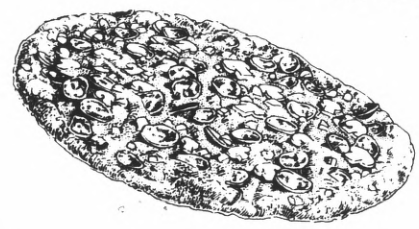

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SC Hart Campaign

A Pragmatic Approach

by Piet Canin

AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE Gary Hart attempts to recover from his staggering losses in New York and Pennsylvania, local supporters have launched a drive to "get the word out on Gary Hart" to undecided voters in preparation for the June 5 California primary. Hart's Santa Cruz campaign opened a downtown headquarters two weeks ago, staffed with a large group of volunteer workers, and has raised over $45,000 in contributions.

"Our campaign will focus its efforts on the segment of potential voters who are undecided about the Democratic nominee," said Tim Jenkins, co-chair of the Santa Cruz committee of the Americans with Hart. Jenkins called this constituency the "middle group"—independent Democrats to whom Hart appeals to more than any other candidate.

"They are the baby-boom generation whose political conscience was shaped by the Vietnam demonstrations and by the civil rights movement. Hart's political experience also grew out of these events," said Jenkins. "These people lost hope in the political process when John Kennedy was assassinated. Hart represents a new hope. He can activate this group to participate in the political process."

Jenkins said that the campaign will appeal to this "middle group" by emphasizing a variety of issues from Hart's non-military interventionist stand in Central America to his plan for US energy independence.

"The overriding issue of the day is to reduce the nuclear threat so that the children of this world have a place to live," said John Harrison, head of UCSC's Students with Hart. "To secure a future for the young means getting Reagan out of office. We must take a practical view of our ideals and find the best way to oust Reagan," said Harrison, who is coordinating the student operation with the county campaign. Numerous polls have shown that Hart has the best chance of beating Reagan in the general election. According to Harrison, "Hart not only supports the nuclear freeze, but he also proposes such measures as establishing a US-USSR crisis center to reduce the chance of a nuclear confrontation."

Harrison said that Students with Hart will attempt to gain campus support for their candidate by making position papers and literature available which are not rhetorical "propaganda," but which state his past record, commitments, and proposals for the future.

According to Jenkins, the Hart campaign is uniting a wide variety of local citizens determined to defeat Reagan. Sheila Stuart and Norm Lezin supported progressives and conservative candidates respectively in the Santa Cruz city council elections last fall, but are now co-chairpersons of the local Americans with Hart campaign.

"Some people do not see eye to eye with Hart, but they view him as the candidate with the best chance of beating Reagan," said Jenkins.

"I do not expect Hart to meet my ideals, but due to the immense danger of a second Reagan presidency, I am supporting Hart," said Santa Cruz City Councilmember Mike Rotkin, a member of Democratic Socialists of America. "He has a good media image that portrays him as a leader with new ideas which will attract a wider constituency than Mondale."

Although Hart's local backers stress his electability they said their support for the Coloradoan is not purely pragmatic.

"My ideas and programs match up to Hart's. He is good on energy, environmental issues, civil and human rights, the nuclear freeze, and Central American issues," said Santa Cruz Mayor John Laird, a member of Hart's county steering committee. "His position on non-military intervention puts him head and shoulders above Mondale." Laird said that Hart realizes hunger, poverty, and unequal land distribution are the main problems of Central America and they cannot be combatted by military aid. Hart proposes to alleviate Central America's problems by sending economic, rather than military, aid to countries in turmoil," Laird explained.

Although Hart's local backers stress his electability, they say their support for the Coloradan is not purely pragmatic.

On the issues of economic aid, Jenkins said that Hart has stated that he would only send aid to democracies. Hart proposes that the US establish a system of accountability to assure that financial aid money is used for food, health care, and to bring people out of destitution, said Jenkins.

Councilmember Mardi Wormhoudt said that her support for Hart was lukewarm, but if his new ideas meant stopping the American imperialist acts in Central America, she strongly supports him on this issue. Wormhoudt said she is troubled because Hart does not seem to be addressing the concerns of the poor, of women, or of minorities, as Jesse Jackson has done.

She said that she believes changes must be made and new ideas are needed, but not at the expense of traditional Democratic concerns for social and economic equitability. "Admittedly, the social and economic programs of the '60s did not work too well, but we cannot abandon their intent."

Laird said he believes Hart has shown his commitment to women's rights; through his support of the ERA, his pro-choice position on abortion, and his sponsorship of the economic equity act that would remove sex bias in insurance, pension, credit, and tax laws.

Responding to criticism that Hart's new ideas are empty phrases, Laird commented that Hart's new ideas were earnest attempts to find better solutions to our country's problems. He cited Hart's proposal to increase US energy resources as an illustration of his 'new ideas.' Laird said that a foreign oil import tax would fund alternative energy resources such as solar and wind power. Laird noted the immediate economic benefit of such a tax which would increase oil exploration and funnel more money into the national economy. He made an analogy to the city of Santa Cruz, which, according to Laird, spends $105 million on energy—85 percent of it outside the community. The city government is looking for smaller local projects to keep the money in the city, and a way to do this is through new ideas, said Laird. Laird said he is trying to initiate new ideas through such projects as the upcoming "Home Grown Economy" conference, which would encourage citizens to start thinking about ways to make the city's economy more self-reliant. He said that Hart was willing to explore new ideas like these that will stimulate the economy, get more people jobs, and more people to participate in creating solutions.

Besides concentrating on Hart's electability and stand on the issues, the Hart campaign committee is running a slate of well-known delegates that includes Laird, state assemblymember Sam Farr, and local philanthropist Jack Baskin. "It is a name recognition strategy that attempts to get people who might not have supported Hart to cast a vote for his slate because of the names of his delegates," said Laird.

In the California Democratic primary process each candidate has a slate of five regular delegates and two alternates, which makes a total of 35 delegates on the June 5 ballot. Voters can select seven delegates from any of the slates. Laird called the process a "sham," because he considers it a winner-take-all system that is based too much on how much local support the delegates have. Such a system is different than a popular vote process where the number of delegates pledged to a candidate is based on the percentage of the vote he receives.

Jenkins emphasized the importance of the California primary, as it could be the final chance for a Hart triumph in the second half of the primaries. He added that if Hart sweeps the west, he could possibly prevent Mondale from gaining enough delegates to capture the Democratic nomination. Jenkins said he believes that if Hart was to go into the convention with a big victory in California, the momentum would ignite a fight in the convention that would end with Hart prevailing because of the perception that he can defeat Reagan in November.

Jenkins's scenario is possible in this year's convention, because delegates who pledge support for a candidate are not bound to that candidate. Mondale's delegates could switch to Hart if Mondale did not have the required 1,976 delegates committed before the convention. Zack Webber, a Santa Cruz McGovern delegate on the June 5 ballot, said that the non-binding rule subverts the democratic process by potentially replacing the candidate of the voters' choice with a candidate of the delegates' choice. But the non-binding rule allows delegates to vote their conscience, if a candidate does not support a platform that he ran on, said Laird.

Jenkins said he thinks Hart can win, but if he does not, the Santa Cruz Hart campaign's work will not be wasted. All the campaign's effort and enthusiasm will be shifted to the Mondale campaign in a united effort to oust Reagan from the White House.

Santa Cruzans who opposed each other during the city elections are now working together for Gary Heart.

Labor Law Turns Right

The Reaganomic Twist

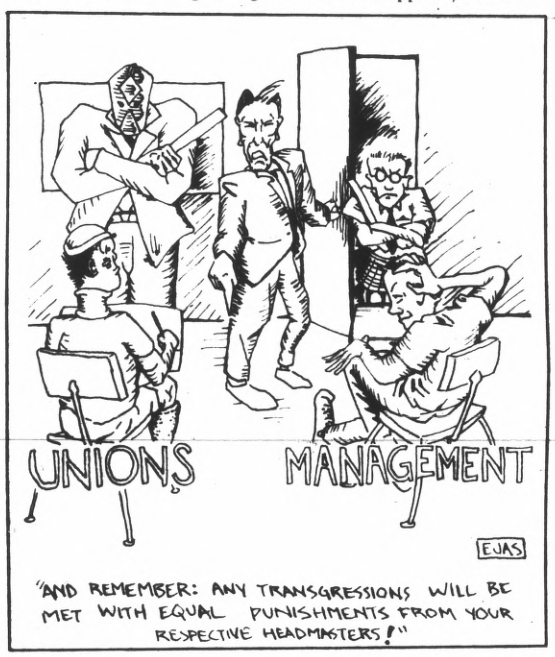
by Steve Askin

THE LABOR MOVEMENT, CAMPAIGNING with unprecedented vigor to unseat President Ronald Reagan, emphasizes its opposition to his broad policies—of foreign trade, social welfare, civil rights and economics.

But labor also has narrower reasons for wanting to unseat Reagan. The unions need a president who will reverse a series of subtle, sometimes trivial looking, yet deeply significant government actions which threaten the ability of workers to form new union locals.

Beset by plant closings and relocations, unions cannot regain strength unless they organize hundreds of thousands of new members in service and white-collar work places. And the number of union victories in organizing elections has dropped by more than

Drawing by ERIC SHAW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MANAGEMENT
EJAS
"AND REMEMBER: ANY TRANSGRESSIONS WILL BE MET WITH EQUAL PUNISHMENTS FROM YOUR RESPECTIVE HEADMASTERS!"

40 percent since President Reagan took office.

Recent congressional hearings spotlighted one of labor's problems—the government has virtually stopped regulating the consultants who help companies resist union organizing efforts in about two-thirds of union representation elections.

These consultants, and the employers who use them, are supposed to file public reports on their income and activities whenever they fight an organizing effort. This rule is part of the Landrum-Griffin Act, passed in 1959 after lengthy investigations of union corruption and management coercion of workers.

Unionists say they need the consultants' financial data to fight back effectively. "When we get the dollars and cents of how much the consultants are being paid, it cuts through management rhetoric" about outsiders and about inability to pay union wages, explained AFL-CIO organizing official Charles McDonald.

The law also compels unions to file similar reports annually. Violations can be punished with up to a year in jail or $10,000 fines.

More than 70,000 labor bodies file reports each year. Union officials who file false reports, or no reports, are the targets of a well-funded and increasingly vigorous Labor Department investigative campaign.

Not so for management. The Labor Department has "dismantled effective enforcement" of the rules governing employers and consultants, Rep. Bill Caly, D-Mo., chairman of the House Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee, charged at the hearings earlier this month.

Labor Department official Richard Hunsucker said lack of money had forced the department to make "difficult decisions" to curtail, but not eliminate, investigations of management, so it could press forward on labor corruption and irregularities in union officer elections.

But the subcommittee report showed the department has cut funding for investigations of businesses which fail to report by 97 percent—to $22,000 last year—compared to $1.5 million for probes of unions.

Fewer than one percent of consultants and employers file the required reports, according to a University of California study, which blamed the Labor Department's lack of enforcement.

Who are these consultants? The industry leader is a firm called Modern Management (2M). Its chairperson, Herbert Melnick, calls himself a "marriage counselor" between worker and boss.

An earlier congressional investigation took a less romantic view, concluding that such organizations come "dangerously close to justifying whatevever means are necessary" to defeat unions and that some consultants do everything they can to "circumvent and nullify" workers' rights laws.

Though 2M participates in several hundred union election campaigns each year, the firm does not file disclosure reports. An investigation of 2M, started during the Carter administration, never has been completed.

Outsiders rarely find out how these firms operate unless there is a legal battle. In a Milwaukee case, a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) administrative judge found that 2M taught supervisors at a hospital "to use every trick that a professional interrogator uses against a prisoner of war. They created stress, pulled rank, cajoled, threatened, promised, personalized the issues and otherwise attempted to brainwash the nurses."

Court papers in a 1980 dispute between Melnick and a former partner revealed that senior officials in the firm earn more than $400,000 a year.

Fighting unions is a big business—more than $500 million a year, unions estimate. Public records in Massachusetts, where state officials investigated attempts by hospitals to use Medicare and Medicaid funds to pay for anti-union services, reveal that a single campaign can cost several hundred thousand dollars.

Some consulting firms offer "management only" seminars to teach employers how to weed out union sympathizers, block organizing before it starts, and fire pro-union workers—a clear violation of labor law—without getting caught.

Seminar leaders advise employers to portray union organizers as highly paid "outside third parties" who interfere with direct worker-employer communication and to examine union disclosure forms for information—like excessive officer salaries—that might damage labor credibility.

Meanwhile, President Reagan's appointees to the NLRB, which sets the ground rules for union and management behavior in organizing campaigns, are reinterpreting labor laws in management's favor.

The board now moves so slowly that a worker fired today for trying to organize a union can expect to wait at least two years before his or her case is decided.

When the board does act, it increasingly sides with management. In recent months, with the one Carter holdover dissenting, it has:

—Reversed a 1975 ruling that a worker may not be fired for refusing to do unsafe work.

—Told employers they may ban "solicitation"—including petitioning for a union election—during "working time" without informing workers of their right to do so during lunch and break time.

—Declared that business may get out of union contracts by moving work to non-union facilities, overruling previous decisions.

Officials of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers say the Reagan board has merely restored balance to a body which formerly tilted toward labor, while unionists insist it is twisting the law against them. ✓

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EDITORIAL

Hold Seaside Accountable

ON MAY DAY THIS YEAR SANTA CRUZANS CAN DO MORE THAN AFFIX A fresh "Honor Labor" sticker to their cars in observation of International Workers Day. They can support the Cocoanut Grove and Wellington's workers' struggle to bring the Seaside Company to the bargaining table.

The Cocoanut Grove labor dispute is not a progressive/conservative issue. The issue is whether the local community will support a corporation like the Seaside Company which has repeatedly ignored the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) directives to negotiate with the union. Nearly nine months ago, Cocoanut Grove and Wellington's workers democratically elected the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union, Local 483, as their bargaining representatives. Before the election, Seaside's management pledged to negotiate with the union in good faith if workers opted for representation. The NLRB certified the election on October 25 after hearing Seaside's appeals. Although Seaside's numerous appeals may be within its "legal rights," the company's management has shown a contemptuous disregard for the democratic process by refusing to negotiate with the union.

Until the Seaside Company sits down at the bargaining table with the union, the Santa Cruz community should not subsidize the company's 19th century labor practices by patronizing the Coacoanut Grove. As union organizer Joan Ward so aptly put it, "When the cash register stops ringing, the boss starts listening."

Next spring *City on an Hill* will host the California Intercollegiate Press Association's (CIPA) annual convention—an event that will bring between 300 and 400 student journalists, media advisors, and professional newspeople to Santa Cruz. The Cocoanut Grove would obviously be a prime location for such a convention. The *City on a Hill* staff has voted, however, to recommend to the CIPA's executive board that the Cocoanut Grove not be considered as a potential site for the convention until the Seaside Company negotiates with the union.

We urge the local community to join *City on a Hill* and other local citizens in supporting the efforts of the Cocoanut Grove and Wellington's workers to hold the Seaside Company accountable to its promise to negotiate with the union and to reaffirm the principles of May Day. ✔

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Effective and Democratic

Dear Staff:

If Leland Olson thinks that UCSC students fund CalPIRG only out of ignorance or happenstance, he should get his facts straight. In Spring 1982, 86 percent of the UCSC electorate voted to establish a CalPIRG chapter on our campus, and to include the optional $3 fee in the Registration packet. Since that time, CalPIRG has been one of the most active, energetic student groups around, and has met with great success on many of the non-partisan, student-oriented issues it addresses. Any student who has questions or concerns about how their $3 is being spent can come to their meetings and get involved. And many students do, every quarter.

Like any other student-funded process, CalPIRG should and does bear careful scrutiny by its constituents. But to imply that it was not established democratically, or that it's somehow ineffective, is simply wrong and deceptive.

Sincerely,
Michael Ross
Student Body Presidents' Council Representative

Family Student Housing

Dear Staff:

As a resident of UCSC FSH, I am amused by self-appointed spokespeople who seek to legislate a "sense of community." There are many FSH tenants who don't congregate with other FSH tenants, yet have quietly constructed a true community based on real interests rather than on the mere happenstance of physical proximity. These vital people (not quoted in last week's article) have fulfilling family lives, and useful social lives involving work with political groups, study groups, church groups, conservation groups, sports groups, etc., etc. If FSH had a coffee house (as was suggested last week) it would be haunted by people bemoaning the "lack of community" while the rest of us are out there in the wide world, getting things done.

Yours,
Anita Castellano

An Important Vote

Dear Staff:

Congratulations on your excellent coverage and editorial on Judge Brauer's student voting decision. I believe you analyzed it correctly and look forward to a new sense of political understanding and responsibility on campus so that this exhausting, expensive action can never take place again.

My generation didn't get the vote until we were 21. My mother was nearly 50 before she could vote—universal woman suffrage was only granted in 1920. Too many people don't bother to vote today—but yours is an important one.

Lucy Haessler

It's Not Cheating

Dear Staff:

After reading an article in *City On A Hill* regarding the CIS 140A controversy, I would like to make a few comments. I think it is quite unfortunate that Professor Schimpf so strongly discourages collaboration on major software projects. Rather, it should be encouraged. There are many reasons for my viewpoint, the major one being that once these students graduate and start working as engineers and programmers they will be forced to work together with their peers. Many projects are much too complex to be completed alone in a reasonable amount of time. Skills such as the ability to communicate effectively, organize and assign tasks, and allocate and share resources are as important to the successful completion of such a project as any degree of theoretical understanding or programming skill.

It is unfortunate that students are not encouraged to develop these skills, which they will need sooner or later, as part of their formal education. A group approach to software design also has the benefit of promoting modular software design, which is essentially a means of solving a problem by dividing it into several tasks, each of which is divided into subtasks, and so on. This approach yields a product which is well defined and easy to understand. A nice side effect is that the end product also contains less errors.

Many problems have more than one solution. A group of five will more likely than not come up with five times as many ideas than an individual. Objective group discussion weeds out the problems before they occur and generally yields a better solution.

One final argument for group participation, which is especially valid in universities, is that resources are better allocated. 54 groups of three will use much less computer time than 162 individuals, especially when one considers the savings in debugging time due to better organization and fresh viewpoints. In conclusion, I feel that collaboration on software projects is by no means "cheating." Karl Schimpf's students should have been strongly encouraged to work together, not punished. Ideas benefit others only when they are shared.

Sincerely,
Eric Malmberg
Software Engineer, IDX

KZSC

Dear Staff:

A special thanks to Kristin Shafer from KZSC 88.1 FM for her excellent article on "All the Ways a Woman can be" fundraiser weekend (April 13, 14, and 15). *City on a Hill's* coverage of the event was integral to the weekend's overwhelming success!!!

KZSC would also like to thank all those who volunteered and participated in our weekend: politicians, community leaders, and, of course the people (and women AND men) of our community who pledged support to listener supported radio. The money raise will go to help upgrade the station's programming and equipment. A portion of the funds will also go to the newly-formed Women's Department at KZSC.

Thank you again, *City on a Hill*, Kristin Shafer and Santa Cruz and Monterey bay area communities, from KZSC!

Sincerely,
Guida Leicester
KZSC Development Director

In the Public Interest

Dear Staff:

I can understand the shock and disbelief of the student who recently heard a CalPIRG class-rap and concluded that the group disregarded majority rule in its pursuits. However, whether because of the CalPIRG representative who spoke or a misinterpretation by the student, a definite misconception of CalPIRG's goals and aims was conveyed in last week's letter.

The truth of the matter is that everything CalPIRG takes on as a project is in the interest of the majority, the public interest. In fact, a number of the group's projects have revolved around reducing the influence of private interest groups that represent a small minority of individuals. A Fall project, for example, included putting together detailed profiles of local state assemblymen and senators to determine whether they placed private interests ahead of public interest. As expected, the project concluded that the correlation between private interest influence and voting patterns was extremely close. Hence, one might conclude that Senator Henry Mello abstained from voting on the Bottle Bill not because of CalPIRG's "ineffective" letter campaign, but because of a conflict of interests, that pitted bottle manufacturers and other pressure groups, with ready checks in hand for Mello's upcoming Fall re-election bid, versus the majority of his constituency that undoubtedly was in favor of the bill.

Private interest control is harsh reality in California and a great amount of CalPIRG's time and energy is put forth to deal with such obstacles in order to serve the public interest. Sure, the group has suffered defeats on issues, but usually at the hands of the inordinate influence of the private interest, not because of an ineffectiveness in representing majority opinion.

Peter Blackshaw
Cowell College

Recognition from On High

Dear Staff:

I wish to take this opportunity to express my congratulations to the staff of *City on a Hill* for receiving the award from the California Intercollegiate Press Association for the best weekly newspaper in the state for 1984. I'm sure that you are very proud of this honor.

Again, congratulations. I send you my best wishes for continued success.

Sincerely,
Leon E. Panetta
Member of Congress

Food Is a Weapon

Dear Staff:

Weeks ago several Republicans with the support of the Reagan adminstration tacked bills providing continued funding for the "covert" war against Nicaragua and support for the El Salvadoran government/military onto an emergency food bill for Africa. This bill has finally wound up with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, who are trying to reach an agreement on the content of the bill and the money involved. Both committees could decide to cut out the portions of the bill that involve US military intervention in Central America, but the Reagan administration is strongly pushing for passage of the whole bill (which includes millions of dollars in support for wars in Nicaragua and El Salvador). These two committees were expected to start meeting April 25, and now is the best time to voice your opinion on US involvement in Central America.

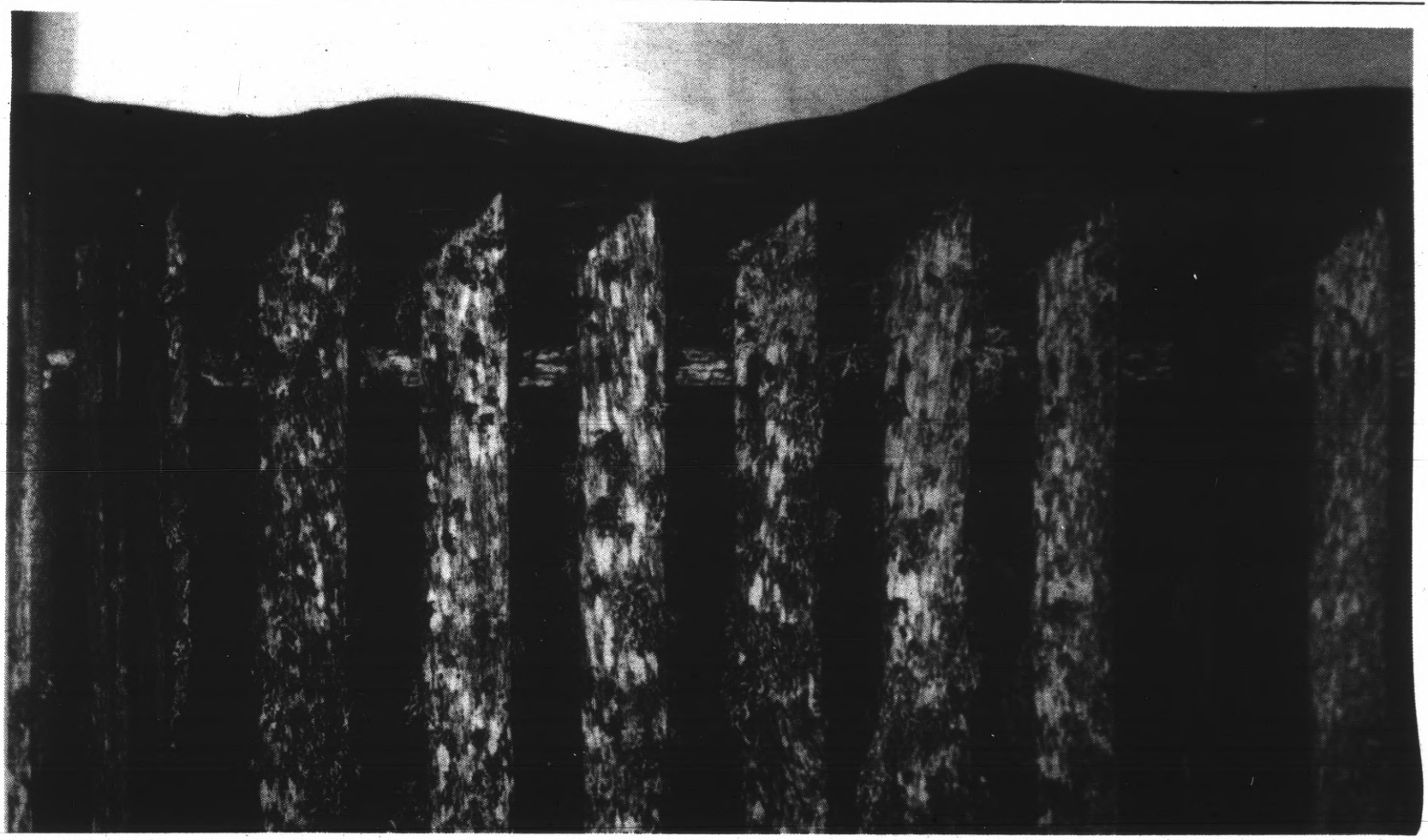
Call Congress now: (202) 224-3121.

The capitol building operator will connect you to any congressperson. Some of the members of these committees include: Senate—W. Proxmire, D. Inuye, T. Eagleton, M. Hatfield, T. Stevens, B. Kasten. House—S. Conti, J. McDade, J. Meyers, K. Robbinson, J. Kemp, C. Long, S. Yates, E. Royball, J. Whitten, E. Boland. Also you can call your congressperson and ask for the complete list of the members of these committees.

Leslie Linn

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

KALEIDOscope



Fence, 1936. His clear eyes are closed now, and we have well lost a unique vision of the west. Ansel Adams, photographer, 1902-1984.

Verbal Engineering

Managing editor: "You do absolutely nothing all day long."
Arts editor: "You think that doesn't take a lot of work?"
—snippet of dialogue from *Between the Lines* (1976), Joan Midklan Silver's film on underground newspaper life.

Yes, we Arts editors have a reputation for sloth, a trait valued only when your potential employer is the Stanford Sleep Research Center. So in a vain attempt to improve my marketability scant weeks before graduation, I decided to change my job title. "I'm a verbal engineer," I announced at a party (engineers can always find work, I figured). "What's that?" asked a funeral-garbed French lit major. "You know, the proper words in the proper places," I said. "Without one wasted syllable."

I'd had engineering experience before, of a sort; one San Diego summer when I emptied trashcans and vacuumed carpets at Scripps Clinic I enjoyed the title "environmental engineer" without having earned my advanced degree.

Such euphemism-mania doesn't always benefit the employer, though. One of my cohorts found temporary employment writing a company newsletter for a local computer firm. He once tried to use the term "truck driver" in a column and his boss dropped the hammer. "You can't say that," said the boss. "It reminds people of the Teamsters and *unions*." The latter share the honor with "Japanese 16-bit micros" as words that freeze the heart of any silicon valley manager. This vocational elevation through renaming confounded me, until my unemployed housemate, his tongue residing in his cheek, clued me in on this bootstrapping moniker craze: "If every blue-collar job has a white-collar title, management thinks it will have solved all the labor problems in this country."

Sam Shepard for National Icon

It says in his movie contracts that he doesn't have to talk to the press, but we're often compelled to write about him. As an actor, Sam Shepard carved a rough corner of the screen in *The Right Stuff*, and he is an equally formidable presence as a playwright. He has two plays currently running off-Broadway, another two one-acts playing in the City, and tonight his Pulitzer Prizewinning *Buried Child* opens for preview at the Arts Center Theater (1001 Center Street). This 1979 prizewinner resembles an absurd Erskin Caldwell novel, sort of a dadaesque *God's Little Acre*. Don't miss "America's most brilliant and irreverent playwright's" fascinating, if somewhat opaque work produced by the consistently strong Bear Republic Theater. Preview tickets (tonight only) are $5. Champagne opening night, tickets (Friday, April 26 only) are $9 including bubbly. From then on tickets are $7 general and $5 seniors and limited income on Thursday and Sunday evenings; $8 general and $6 seniors and limited income on Friday and Saturday evenings. All showtimes are 8pm. *Buried Child* runs through May 27.

What They Do Is Secret

True to its title, little is known about the *Secret Theater* production at the Barn Theater this weekend. They apparently utilize dance, music, puppetry, video, and filmed projections in the show. This is what's known in the trade as a multi-media event. Shows are 8pm at the Barn Theater Friday through Sunday. Tickets are $2 students and seniors, $3 for the rest of humanity. This enigma is sponsored by the Theater Arts Board.

Encino It's Not

I've never ventured beyond the likes of Westchester County and Torrance, but Peter Tolkin traveled across the Pacific Dateline to bring us a view of non-occidental suburbia in his photographic exhibit *Suburban Environs of Tokyo and Kyoto.* The show is on display at the Oakes Art Lounge, Oakes College, through May 1.

USDA Prine

Merle Haggard gets his due on page 29, he's a great guy and all, so mosey on down to the fairgrounds Sunday to see him; but my favorite is Haggard's little-known opening act: John Prine. Prine is one of those cult-figure country folkies who's loved by everyone who's heard him, only nobody's heard him. After twelve years of recording albums Prine may be less well known today than a decade ago, yet record sales have never been an accurate gauge of quality, just ask the Oak Ridge Boys. Prine's voice is as gravelly as the ground next to the train tracks, his lyrics as fresh and historically resonant as a Harper's Ferry morning. He's written classic tunes about everything from drug-addled 'Nam vets ("Sam Stone") to loneliness of the aged ("Hello In There") and modern adolescence (Come Back To Us Barbara Lewis Hare Krisha Beauregard"). Prine's trademark is his sardonic wit:

Father, forgive us for what we do.
If you forgive us, we'll forgive you.
We'll forgive each other 'till we both turn blue,
Then we'll whistle and go fishing in heaven.

yet he also writes hauntingly sad tunes, such as what may be his best song, "Angel From Montgomery":

Make me an Angel that flies from Montgomery,
give me a poster from an old rodeo.
Just give me something that I can hold on to.
To believe in this living is
Such a hard way to go.

Someone should do an American Studies thesis on the guy, and coming from me that's a compliment. John Prine opens for Merle Haggard and The Strangers at the Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds in Watsonville, Sunday, April 29. Showtime 1pm. Tickets are $12.50 day of the show and $10.50 in advance, available at Ticketron outlets and Cymbaline Records.

—Gene Pithy

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CALENDER

Thursday 26

☐movies

Adam's Rib with Katherine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy and Judy Holiday. Stevenson series of oldies but goodies! 8 and 10:15pm. Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 Stevenson; $2 general.

Allende, a 30-minute interview with Chile's President Salvador Allende, with **Battle of Chile, Part I,** examines the rightest violence following the left's victory in the congressional elections of March 1973. 7pm, Thimann 3, $2 general; free to LAS 182C and SOC 119D students.

☐lectures

UCSC Faculty Forum on World Food/Hunger/Starvation. Some 20 UCSC Faculty will participate in lectures and discussions on all aspects of the topic. 7pm, Oakes 105.

☐miscellaneous

All students taking the April 28 GREs are welcome to join six beginning Math Review Sessions every Monday and Thursday from 5-6pm beginning April 9. The sessions will cover algebra, geometry, plane geometry, graphs and charts and analytical geometry. 5pm, Classroom Unit 101.

Friday 27

☐movies

The Divine Horseman by Maya Deren. Maya Deren's ethnographic and avant garde masterpiece about voodoo. 7pm, Oakes 105.

Tibet: A Buddhist Trilogy: Time Before, Time Being, Time After. A 3-part documentary on the Tibetan Buddhist culture and politics. The Ven. Lama Dudjom Dorje will attend the screening and answer questions during the intermission. 7pm, Classroom Unit 2, $5.

War Games, a documentary on the grim effects of a nuclear attack on Britain. **Prophecy,** a Japanese documentary on the effects of the atomic bomb on the population of Hiroshima. 8pm, Communications Studio C.

☐theater

Secret Theater, a multi-media work in performance art, integrates elements of dance, music, and varying visual media such as projections, shadow puppetry and video to create a visual and aural experience. 8pm, Barn Theater. $2 students/seniors, $3 general.

☐concerts

As part of the April in Santa Cruz series, UCSC students will perform original works in concert entitles Phrygian Truckstop. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $1 students/seniors, $3 general.

☐lectures

Open forum with Academic Vice-Chancellor Anne D. Kilmer. After a brief presentation, the candidate will answer questions from the floor. 9am, Crown Senior Commons Room.

The Resource Center for Nonviolence will present "Skill Sharing for Activists Working with Groups." 1pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159.

John Smith, Professor of Philosophy at Yale University, will speak on "Some Thoughts on James' 'The Moral Equivalent of War.' " 4pm, Kresge 159.

☐meetings

General meeting for the group Blacks in Science. 5pm, Baobab Lounge.

Men's Rap Group, every 2nd and 4th Friday. 7pm, Stevenson 237A.

☐miscellaneous

This awesome slide show presentation traces the 5000 mile journey of the Walker Brothers from the tip of Alaska to the Mexican Border. Upbeat music and narration by Orson Welles project the brothers' odyssey. Advance tickets at Rec. Trailer E. Field, Stevenson Activities Office, and Western Mountaineering. Stevenson Dining Hall, 8 and 10pm.

Slide show on Australia and information about the Education Abroad Program in Australia presented by Lori Jackintell and Greg Frank. 11:30am, Central Services 240.

1984 Santa Cruz Stage Combat, workshop, directed by Chris Villa. Topic: Unarmed Combat. 12pm, Performing Arta 105A, max. 30 students.

Medical College Application Workshop. Call Pre-Med advisor Rosejoanne Cirincione, x2183, for more information. 12pm, Cowell A Frame.

Weedathon—students ask for sponsors to pay them for each hour they weed. This is done in order to stop the use of harmful weedkillers on West Field. 1pm, West Field.

Dance rhythms from Brazil and the Caribbean by the Randy Masters Band will be heard on the patio outside La Bahia Cafe during the Friday Happy Hour. 4:30pm, La Bahia Cafe.

Shabbat Pot-Luck with singing and dancing. 6pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Saturday 28

☐movies

Media Services and Your Campus Film Groups present **Solid Gold Cadillac,** starring Judy Holliday and narrated by George Burns. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2.

☐theater

Secret Theater, a multi-media work in performance art. 8pm, Barn Theater, $2 students/seniors, $3 general.

☐concerts

As part of the April in Santa Cruz series, UCSC students will perform original works in concert entitled Phrygian Truckstop. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $1 students/seniors, $3 general.

☐miscellaneous

1984 Santa Cruz Stage Combat Workshop, directed by Chris Villa. Topic: Broadsword. 12pm, Performing Arts 105A, $10 donation. Max. 20 students.

Wine Tasting to raise funds for the League of Women Voters. Call 338-3173 or 688-7067 for early reservations. 2pm, Chancellor's House, $12.50.

GALA dance: "We Are Family." All are welcome. 9pm, Crown Dining Hall, donation requested.

Two exciting rock'n'roll bands from the Bay Area: **Full Moon Tan** (formerly Mannequin), five piece rock wave and **The Works** featuring Melody Price. 9pm, Kresge Town Hall, $2.

One of Santa Cruz' most popular bands, **Tao Chemical,** will highlight this dance. Opening for Tao Chemical will be **The Holy Sisters of the Gaga Dada.** 9pm, Porter Dining Hall, $2 w/Porter ID, $3 general.

Sunday 29

☐movies

Double Feature: **Network** and **Harold and Maude.** 7 and 9pm, respectively. Kresge Town Hall, $2.

The Day After Trinity, a documentary on the creation of the first nuclear weapon and the people who made it. 8pm, Communications Studio C.

☐theater

Secret Theater, a multi-media work in performance art. 8pm, Barn Theater. $2 students/senior, $3 general.

☐meetings

AASA's general meeting. All are welcome! 7:30pm, McHenry 325.

☐sports

Adult over 30 Co-ed Soccer League. 10am to 4pm, West Field.

Cycling Club Recreation rides every Sunday morning. 9am, Town Clock.

☐miscellaneous

Art Exhibit: Photos of nature by Geoff Lighthall, daily, Stevenson Coffeeshop.

1984 Santa Cruz Stage Combat Workshop, directed by Chris Villa. Topic: Rapier and Dagger. 11am, Performing Arts 105A, $10, limited to 20 students.

Palo Alto discussion leader/facilitator Dotty Calbrese, will be here one day only to discuss, problem solve and support wimmin new to their lesbian identity. 12pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Break Dance Festival: A Fundraiser for Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition featuring break dance groups from S.C. County and the Bay Area, food, music, information tables and speakers. 1pm, upper quarry, donation requested.

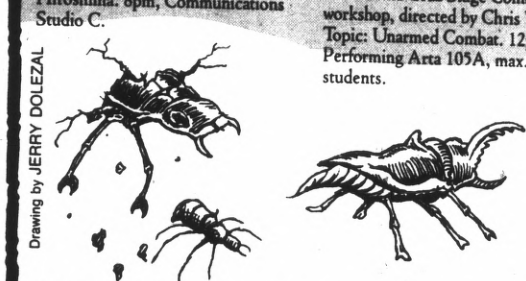
Monday 30

☐movies

Hard Times in the Country, about corporate monopolization in the food industry and its effects on farmers and consumers. **Bank & the Poor** exposes the role of banks in maintaining slums and ghettos. Reveals conflicts of interest in government and banks. 8pm, Communications Studio C.

☐lectures

Dr. Gary Quastad, Zoecon Corp, Palo Alto, "Insect Anti-Juvenile Hormones." 4:15pm, Thimann 397.



Drawing by JERRY DOLEZAL

"Insect Anti-juvenile Hormones" is the subject of a lecture by Dr. Gary Quastad, Zoecon corporation. Monday in Thiman 397, 4:15pm.

...da. 9pm, ...w/Porter

29

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30

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...n Corp, ...venile ...mann

...M. Hunter, Harvard, on ...d's Portrait of Bonaparte ...ing the Alps: Limitations of ...re." 7pm, Porter D144.

...C Faculty Forum on World ...Hunger/Starvation. Some 20 ...C Faculty will participate in ...es and discussions. 7pm, ...s 105.

...Reynolds, former instructor ...ace Studies at UCSC and ...llo, will speak on the ...ican peace movement and his ...of experience as an activist. ...Baobab Lounge.

...miscellaneous

...line to submit applications to ...on campuswide committees in ...85. Applications available at ...e offices and Campus ...ities.

...ay to file nominating paper to ...r Student Body President's ...il Representative for ...85. Nominating paper ...es name, college, major, year, ...mplishments, and statement of ...st (less than 250 words). ...us Activities Office. ...wfinder, chpreg,chp1,april

...Skills Workshop: Exam ...g with Gary Shoemaker, ...C counselor. 1pm, McHenry

...u Venture: A program ...ed to develop one to one ...lships between students and ...ents of Santa Cruz Nursing ...es. Leaving from Cowell ...ge main entrance Monday ...noons at 3pm.

...pus wide large group meeting ...singing, worship, and a weekly ...ter. The focus of this quarter ...e "Jesus: His Views on World ...e and Mercy." All are ...ome! 6:30pm, Classroom Unit 1.

...ervance of Yom Hashoah ...caust Remembrance Day. ...Charles Merrill Lounge.

Tuesday 21

movies

...ntom India: Part 1. Stevenson ...e Course Films, 7:30 and ...pm. Stevenson Dining Hall.

concerts

Mariachi Music by Los Caltecas eight piece band at all colleges from Crown to Merrill to Stevenson to Cowell to Oakes to Porter to Kresge. 5pm.

lectures

Donald Potts, UC Santa Cruz, on "The Limits of Coral Evolution." Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series. 4pm, Thimann 1.

Alexander Sakharov, former Research Fellow, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, who was granted political asylum by the US in 1981, will discuss current US/USSR relations. 4:30pm, Stevenson Conference Room.

meetings

Chug Irvit Hebrew discussion group. All are welcome. 7pm, Stevenson 221.

Official Spring Quarter meeting of CAMPUS. 7pm, Merrill 130.

MECHA meets every Tuesday—new members welcome! 7pm, Cowell 223.

miscellaneous

May Day Pagan and Political: Dance around the Maypole and celebrate international worker's solidarity with City Councilperson Mike Rotkin and a representative of the S.C. Labor Council. 4:30pm, La Bahia Cafe.

Slide Show of a recent trip to Nicaragua, presented by Derek Rusch, a UCSC student. 7pm, Cowell Conference Room.

Weekly workshop dealing with topics relevant to rape and sexism in our community. 7:30pm, Oakes 103.

Wednesday 2

movies

Newsfront, Phillip Noyce's narrative of the adventures of a group of newsreel makers as they capture the historic moments of two turbulent decades on film. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.

theater

Outdoor productions of The Bacchae by Euripides, classical theatre of power and tragedy. 7:30pm, below Cowell, next to pool.

concerts

Works for guitar by Bach, Barrios, Coste, Dodgeson and Dowland will be performed by Lawrence Ferrara, member of the music faculties of UC Santa Cruz and Berkeley. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $1 students/seniors, $3 general.

lectures

Phyllis Rogers, Visiting Assistant Professor, Anthropology/American Studies, UCSC, on "Anthropologist as Writer: Fictive Autobiography of a Puritan/Indian Woman." Spotlight on Women Scholars Series. 4pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Michael Lowy, anthropologist, lawyer, mediator, and professor of Law and Social Change and Craig Haney, UCSC professor of Psychology and lawyer will speak on "Alternative Justice and Institutional Change." Conflict Resolution & Peaceful Progressive Change Guest Presentation Series. 7pm, Stevenson Conference Room.

Speaker Jonathan Boyarin will speak on Jewish life in Eastern Europe before the Holocaust. 7:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

miscellaneous

SAS class. 8:30am, Communications 141A.

Literature table. 12pm, Stevenson Main Quad.

Brown Bag Lunch: Bay Alexander "First Impressions." Are you wondering what you should wear to job interviews and on the job? This is an opportunity to get advice from a professional. 12pm, Women's Re-entry Lounge.

The Life Journey, a personal growth group for students giving attention to the psychological, spiritual, and social aspects of the Life Journey. 4pm, Oakes 316.

Thursday 3

movies

African Queen with Humphrey Bogart and Katherine Hepburn. 8 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson, $2 general.

concerts

A concert series of classical and folk music featuring the UCSC Jazz Sextet, the Red Mountain Boys, the Laurel Quartet, Isle of Skye and others. 12pm, Kresge Upper Street Plaza.

lectures

Dr. Earle Reynolds, former Prof. of Anthropology at Antioch College, on "Hiroshima Was My Home." He went to Hiroshima in 1957 as a staff anthropologist for the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission and stayed until 1968. 3pm, Cowell Senior Commons Room

A mini-series of talks and informative lectures on Eckankar. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

"Awakening Wisdom and Compassion: Introduction to Tibetan Buddhism." A six week lecture series taught by visiting Tibetan teacher Lama Dudjom Dorje covering the basic principles of Buddhism and application to daily life. 7:30pm, Kerr 247, donation requested.

George Blumenthal, Professor of Astronomy and Astrophysics on "The Origin of Galaxies." 8pm, Oakes 105.

meetings

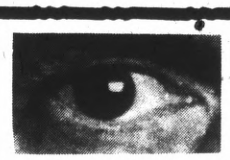
The German Kollektiv is the first German speaking organization on the UCSC campus. Come and join us for refreshments, music, and planning of future events. 7pm, Baobab Lounge.

miscellaneous

The Spiral Journey, a personal and spiritual growth group for students seeking to discover, explore and pursue their personal life journey. 8:30am, Health Center Counseling Room.

From Spirit to Action: A Social Justice Series Event. "The Cry of the People: Latin America." Discussion with several members of the local church community who recently visited Latin America to work with the refugees there. 12pm, Oakes Art Lounge.

VIEWfinder



APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. **Hotel New Hampshire** 7:45 daily, 3:50 weekend matinee. **Unfaithfully Yours** 6, 9:50 daily, 2 weekend matinee
II. **Iceman** 6, 8, 9:50 daily, 2, 4 weekend matinees (No 8pm **Iceman** show Friday and Saturday, 8pm sneak preview of **Sixteen Candles** instead).

CAPITOLA 475-3518
Gorky Park 7, 10:50 daily. **The Survivors** 9:05 daily. Sunday Matinee starts at 2:45.

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. **Romancing the Stone** 1, 3, 5, 7:20, 9:40.
II. **Splash** 1:45, 4:15, 7:00, 9:30.
III. **Dead Zone** 1:50, 5:50, 9:50. **Friday the 13th: The Final Chapter** 3:50, 7:50.
IV. **Ice Pirates** 2, 5:40, 9:20. **Police Academy** 3:45, 7:30. Midnight shows (Friday and Saturday only): **AC/DC: Let There Be Rock, Animal House, Harold & Maude, A Clockwork Orange**

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. **Greystoke** 1:40, 4:15, 7:15, 9:40.
II. **Terms of Endearment** 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:40.
III. **This is Spinal Tap** 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

THE MOVIE 426-9409
I. **The Magic Flute** 7. **Carmen** 9:25 daily, 5:15 Sunday early show.
II. **Hard To Hold** 6:30, 12, 10. **Never Cry Wolf** 8:10 daily, 4:45 Sunday early show

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. **The Right Stuff** 7:30 daily, 4 Sunday early show
II. **El Norte** 6:45, 9:15 daily, 4:15 Sunday early show.
III. **And the Ship Sails On** 7:05, 9:25 daily, 4:15 Sunday early show.
IV. **Escape Artist** 7:15, 9 daily, 5:15 Sunday early show.

RIO 423-2000
Swing Shift 6, 10 daily, 2 weekend matinee. **Buddy System** 8 daily, 4 weekend matinee. **Sound of Music** Saturday and Sunday at 11am.

SASH MILL 427-1711
Tu.-Th.-Fri.—**Gay Divorcee** 7:30. **Shall We Dance?** 9:25.
Sat.-Mon.—**North By Northwest** 7:30. **The Paradine Case** 10.
Tue.-Wed.—**Paths to Awareness Festival** 7, 9:05. Midnight Saturday: **Rocky Horror Picture Show.**

UA 426-8383
I. **Moscow on the Hudson** 5:30, 7:50, 10:10 daily, 1, 3:15 weekend matinees.
II. **Young Warriors** 7 daily, 1:45 weekend matinee. **Scarface** 9 daily, 3:45 weekend matinee.

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Wed. May 9:	11:15-12:15pm
Mon. May 14:	11:15-12:15pm
Wed. May 16:	11:15-12:15pm

For furthur information, contact Kathleen Little at 429-4342.

US Delegation to Nicaragua

Reaching Out

by Ann Higgins

IN TEN DAYS A SMALL GROUP OF NORTH Americans has accomplished what the Reagan administration has failed to do: the first all-Black delegation to Nicaragua established ties with the people of Nicaragua.

Composed of eight California activists and scholars, all of whom are active in the Black Community, the delegation travelled around the country for ten days. They met with Nicaraguan youth groups, student and worker organizations, citizens of African descent, and government leaders. Included among the delegates was Hardy Frye, UCSC associate professor of Sociology.

"It's not very easy being in a host country that your country is attacking," Frye said. "We went to Porto Corinto [one of the ports being mined]. We saw ships blown up...and we saw some outside the harbor that couldn't get in [because of the mines]." Another delegate, Lorenzo Carlisle, said "It is depressing to see how our government oppresses a nation that doesn't have anything."

The delegates associated the presence of the United States in Nicaragua with the struggles of Black people in the US. According to Mealie Daumont, an organizer of the delegation, "The Black community has a long history of concern for justice and human rights through support of liberation struggles. The Reagan Administration is attempting to convince the American people that an aggressive stance toward Nicaragua is in their interest. He [Reagan] continues to siphon money from our poorest communities into military aid aimed at overturning the Nicaraguan government."

Another member of the delegation, Alameda County Supervisor John George, echoed this sentiment, "Now we know foreign policy is connected to Black salvation. Foreign policy can kill you. We are spending $22 million in El Salvador [for military aid] and we can't get moderate-to-low income housing in Oakland. We don't have money because of the military budget."

Hardy Frye agrees. "More and more, American foreign policy will have an effect on people of African ancestry. If Reagan invades Central America, he's going to do just like he did in Grenada: send the Hispanics and Blacks in first."

But the point of the trip for Frye wasn't so much to view the relationship between foreign policy and Black liberation as it was simply an expression of the political maturation of Black people. As Black people grow politically, Frye says, it is natural that they strike out into areas of interest and concern beyond racial issues. He believes the legitimate realm of commentary for Black people includes more than just how a certain policy will affect them.

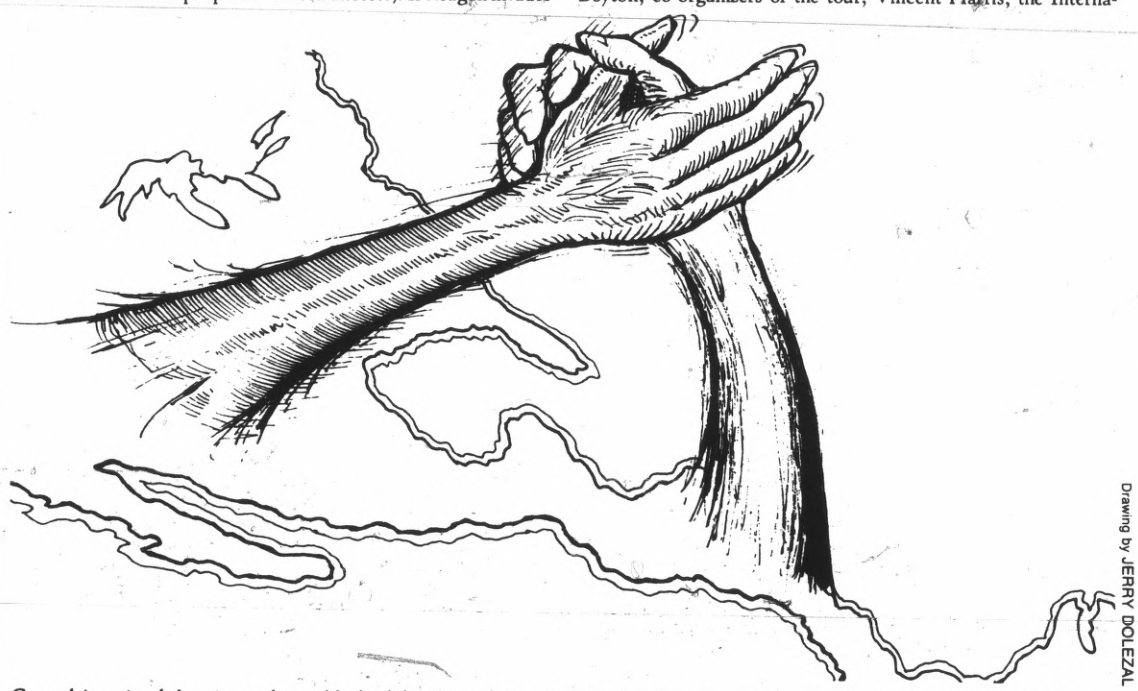
One experience the delegates had while in Nicaragua was talking to Black Nicaraguans in Managua. "I didn't even know there were Black Nicaraguans before this trip," Frye said. "Many of them were brought as slaves to Jamaica and Brazil, migrated to Central America, and then mixed with Spanish and Indian peoples. You find you're in a society where you see Black people who are bilingual and trilingual [English, Spanish, and Miskito]," Frye said. "It's a much more multi-cultural, multi-racial population."

The group was also impressed with the high degree of organization exhibited by the Sandinista government. "We found the Sandinistas to be extremely organized, from health care to street clean-ups," said Carlisle. "It convinced us of the power of organization." Frye said the group was told the Sandinistas were able to evacuate the town of Porto Corinto, population 32,000, in only four hours.

As Black people grow politically, Frye said, it is natural to move into areas of interest and concern beyond racial issues.

Members of the delegation include Taleb Jenkins and Natalie Boyton, co-organizers of the tour; Vincent Harris, the International Affairs Committee chair for the Black American Political Association of California; Derek Gilliam, president of Associated Students Incorporated of San Francisco State University; Julienne Brown of the Berkeley Women's Health Collective; JoNina Abron, of the Institute for Food and Development Policy in San Francisco; Lorenzo Carlisle, a long-time trade union activist; and Hardy Frye, associate professor of Sociology at UC Santa Cruz.

"They [the Nicaraguans] need our support," Carlisle said, "The main problem in that country is poverty. They want economic help from America, to help with the literacy program, and to help build hospitals. They are trying to improve their lives."



Drawing by JERRY DOLEZAL

Crowd Control

by Ivy Lake

SURELY YOU'VE HEARD IT BEFORE; SOMEONE comes up to you at a demonstration and says, "You're lucky you're in America. If this were Russia, the police would break this whole thing up and you'd be in jail by now. Be grateful." The people who say things like that are blissfully ignorant of the frequency with which it happens in the US, too.

This reality was graphically brought home to me last Monday at the protest against Henry Kissinger's visit to San Francisco.

The papers portrayed the demonstration as a violent riot provoked by extreme left militants and potential terrorist groups. Police and officials have been interviewed, but reports by people actually involved in the protest have been given little credence and space. It's our word against that of the police, and we know who is likely to win in *that* game.

I went to San Francisco Monday morning to protest war taxes, US intervention in Latin America that these taxes pay for, and the corporations that our tax money goes to for the development of weapons. I met with a group of people in the city and went on one of the popular "Hall of Shame" tours. After an informative talk about each corporation by our tourguide, we would fall to the floor shrieking in a boisterous and startling "die-in", demonstrating the end results of weapons manufacture.

By the time we got to the Hilton Hotel where the Kissinger protest was going on, we were in high spirits. There were already several hundred people there chanting and waving signs and banners. One side of the entire block had been closed off by the police. The sidwalks were crammed with people, but the street itself was empty, save for about seven mounted police in full riot gear. Some of us started to walk across the street. I was surprised when an officer on horseback charged at me and forced me off the street with the animal's body. Someone else was knocked down.

We returned to the sidewalk a little amazed. I had been to many rallies and demonstrations before but I never encountered the sort of tension that was present here. The police trotted their horses up and down the street, wheeling menacingly and riding into anyone that stepped off the curb. Down the block I noticed that many people were lying down in the street in protest. Soon I and most of the other protesters joined them. We sat on the pavement chanting and singing until we noticed that the police were lining up at the edge of the crowd. The mounted police were joined by at least 30 foot police, also in full riot gear. Many people stood up at this point.

I had turned to talk to someone when a man yelled, "Here they come!" Then everyone started running. I was near the back of the crowd and saw that the police were charging toward us, swinging their clubs. There were too many people ahead for those of us at the back to move. The woman next to me screamed as one officer rammed his riot stick into her back. "Move!" the man yelled, hitting me in the back with his club.

I looked back and saw one woman lying in the street where she had fallen, an officer still hitting her and yelling at her to get up. Another woman whom I came with also fell in the street and was being beaten. Her friend tried to help her up and was driven away. As soon as I could get through, I ran like hell.

San Francisco police may have used the demonstration against Kissinger to practice anti-riot tactics for the Democratic Convention.

I saw nothing of the widespread rock and bottle throwing that the papers later reported. I saw one man throw a rock *after* the police attacked. I also heard that construction workers in an adjacent lot threw rocks at demonstrators.

Things became very confused. I ran around the corner. Three people were being put into an ambulance. Several people had head injuries from the mounted police. Some were stepped on by horses. Five people were taken to the hospital, but some people refused to go.

Had we been left alone, we probably would have chanted for awhile, gotten bored, and left. As it was, most of us were so pissed we weren't about to leave.

We re-grouped on the other side of the hotel. Some people poured blood on police cars, others ripped up a US flag. At one end of the street the police chief repeatedly gave the dispersal order. "In the the name of the people of the state of California..." he began. "We are the people of the state of California!" I yelled back. Most of the people shouting and yelling at the other end of the street couldn't hear him anyway. I decided that I didn't want to get arrested for Henry Kissinger's sake, so at the last moment I and several other people slipped away.

The police moved in on the 191 remaining protesters. They cut off the street so we couldn't get within a half block of where the arrests were being made.

After much milling around on street corners, the rest of us tried to find friends who were separated at the other end of the block. We were standing in the street watching the arrests in the distance when I heard shouts from nearby. A large and burly man attacked a man from our group, hitting him and yelling at him.

We all ran to help our companion, thinking that his attacker was some reactionary Marine. I was seriously afraid that this man was going to kill our friend, who was bleeding from a head wound and apparently unconscious. His attacker held him in a choke hold which was difficult to break. Finally, we got him to let go and some women tried to drag the injured demonstrator away.

Suddenly the burly man pulled a gun and aimed it at us. A woman who had also been involved in the tussle did the same. Everyone fled thinking that shooting was about to break out. Then we realized that they were undercover cops. Rumor had it that they had grabbed our companion for letting the air out of tires. The uniformed police arrived.

Our companion lay in the middle of the street surrounded by police officers. "Let him go, you hurt him enough!" we screamed helplessly. They had cuffed him and took him away.

We left in a group, not sure where to go but sure that we should leave. For a short time we were followed through Union Square by a line of police officers in riot gear, but they eventually left us alone. We ended up at a press conference where we read a statement about the events of the day.

Many of the arrested people were let out that very day if they could provide valid identification. However, many stayed in jail in solidarity with those charged with more serious counts.

Rumor has it that the police staged the whole thing as a test of crowd control maneuvers for the Democratic Convention. This seems likely from the way it is being reported in the papers. One officer in uniform videotaped the faces of protesters throughout the first part of the demonstration. Those arrested were processed by computer in a chillingly short length of time. By the end of the week police were able to tell reporters which groups were involved in the protest by identifying faces.

The police were victorious in several ways. Their tactics of intimidation will probably prevent potential demonstrators from taking any action at the convention. By portraying protesters as rioters, they discredited a segment of the peace movement in the eyes of the public. A story in Friday's San Francisco *Chronicle* about "radical groups that disrupted the SF protest" plays upon the recent hysteria over terrorism by naming off several militant Marxist and Communist groups (some of whom were not even at the protest) and referring to their possible terrorist activities.

Most imporant, the police and the press have sown suspicion and doubt in the ranks of the peace movement itself. Liberal peace activists have been rushing to distance themselves from militant groups and swearing to work with the law in the next demonstration. The authorities have them where they want them.

Drawing by JERRY DOLEZAL

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Congress Revolts

A Mine Too Far

Senator Moynihan, vice-chair of the Senate Select Committee, has resigned this position to protest covert actions taken by the CIA without informing the Committee.

by Stephanie Denmark

OVER THE PAST FEW WEEKS, CONGRESsional support for Reagan's Central American policy, particularly covert aid against Nicaragua, has been slowly eroding. With the recent resignation of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan from the Senate Select Committee, and a decision by President Reagan to refuse any jurisdiction on Central America from the International Court of Justice for the next two years, the House of Representatives could take a decisive stand on the issue when it reconvenes after Easter. The Senate, on April 5, passed a measure to provide $21 million for continued anti-Sandinista activities. The House will take up the matter after its recess and with the recent furor the measure could be headed for defeat, signaling a shift in Congressional support against the Reagan Administration's Central American policies.

Senator Moynihan, who is vice-chair of the Senate Select Committee, resigned in protest over the CIA's failure to provide full information on its direct role in the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. He stated that the CIA had broken its "relationship of trust" with the Committee, and that his resignation was "the most emphatic way I can express my view that the Senate Committee was not properly briefed on the mining of Nicaraguan harbors with American mines from an American ship under American command."

Moynihan is one senator among many who have made their displeasure with the CIA's handling of the situation known. Last Tuesday, the Senate voted 84-12 to pass a non-binding measure which condemned the mining, and specified that no federal funds should be spent "for the purpose of planning, directing, executing or supporting the mining of ports or territorial waters of Nicaragua." The House of Representatives followed two days later, passing exactly the same measure 281-111. The Senate vote came just one day after the CIA, which denied that it had withheld or delayed information about the mining operations, reversed itself and acknowledged that it had delayed briefings about the covert activities specifically requested by the Senate Intelligence Committee.

The CIA, in an attempt to prove that it had kept both committees informed at all times about the court activities, was forced to acknowledge for the first time its direct role in the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. A statement released by the CIA said in part that, "the subject of mining of Nicaraguan ports" had been discussed in congressional briefings 11 times this year.

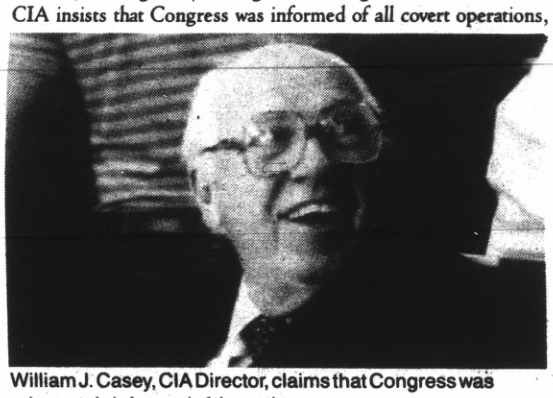
Members of both the Senate and House Intelligence Committees who claimed that they had been kept in the dark about the CIA's direct role in the mining reacted in a fury. They condemned first of all, the mining as a violation of international law, and secondly the CIA's role in attempting to cover it up and keep information from the committees that are supposed to have full and current knowledge of intelligence operations at all times.

The furor intensified as both Britain and France denounced the mining, and the Reagan Administration announced its rejection of World Court jurisdiction on matters concerning Central America. President Reagan did this only days before the Nicaraguan government brought its case against the US-supported guerillas before the court, in an attempt to get the anti-Sandinistas' activities declared illegal.

The Reagan Administration's announcement about the World Court (the judicial arm of the United Nations that has no means to enforce its decisions) broke with a general tradition of giving six months advance notice on a refusal of jurisdiction. The Administration argued that its decision was necessary to prevent Nicaragua from using the World Court as a propaganda forum. Nicaragua is contesting the US position, but the decision is a sign to other countries that the US feels no duty to obey international law and cares little about international opinion.

Congressional opinion started to change about two weeks ago when members of Congress and officials of the administration who opposed the operation disclosed details about the mining and the CIA involvement. It was claimed that three harbors—Puerto Corinto, Puerto Sandino, and El Bluff—were mined by Latin American soldiers under direct CIA supervision; the facts that have come out show that there were CIA officials aboard a "mother ship"in the Nicaraguan harbor calling all the shots. It was "totally a CIA operation," one Congressional source said. Thus far the US mines have damaged ships from six countries, including a Soviet tanker.

Besides mining of Nicaraguan harbors, the CIA has admitted to directly supervising commando raids on Nicaraguan port facilities last fall, causing heavy damage to Nicaragua's oil reserves. The CIA insists that Congress was informed of all covert operations,



William J. Casey, CIA Director, claims that Congress was adequately informed of the actions.

but as in the mining incidents, some members of both the House and Senate Intelligence Committees claim that, until recently, they were not informed of the direct involvement of the CIA in the port raids.

Throughout the current CIA revelations, the question of which committee members knew of the direct involvement of the US in the mining or port raids of Nicaraguan harbors has been confused. The Washington *Post*, in a lead story last week, stated that, "The laying of underwater mines was approved after the Administration considered and rejected a much greater expansion of the covert war late last year." Some members of Congress have claimed that the mining activities were really not "covert" at all, and that all members of Congress more or less knew about the CIA's involvement in the mining and only claimed outrage over the activities when public opinion started to turn against the CIA's direct involvement in the rebel operations.

Staff members of the House Intelligence Committee, one congressional source said, first heard about a "mother-ship, about mid-October," but were not supplied with complete information on either the ship's role in the mining or the port raids until January 31, and then only after repeated questioning by members. According to some members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, they did not hear about it until briefings on March 8 and 13, at which time the role of the US in the operations was not fully disclosed.

Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), chair of the Senate Intelligence Committee, sent an angry letter to CIA director William Casey stating that he only found out about the mining when news reports came out. Both Goldwater and Moynihan have stated that the CIA did not keep the committee "currently" informed, particularly on the scope of CIA involvement in the mining of harbors. The Intelligence Oversight Act of 1980 states clearly that intelligence committees of Congress will be kept "fully and currently informed of all intelligence activities" and of any "significant anticipated intelligence activity."

Administration officials view the mining operations as 'holding actions' until public opinion in the US permits an all-out offensive.

The CIA, and a few members of Congress, have continued to insist that both the Senate and House committees were fully aware of all intelligence operations and the role the US played in them since the beginning. Casey has refused to comment on the recent disclosures.

While the reaction to the recent disclosures concerning the mining has been negative both here and abroad, there has been no statement about whether the CIA will continue to mine Nicaraguan harbors, although Administration officials claim the latest phase of mining has ended. The Washington *Post* reported that Administration officials view the mining operations as "holding actions" until public opinion in the US permits an all-out offensive. This would probably come after, and if, Reagan is re-elected. Reagan, who has distanced himself from the issue and has not commented on it directly, clearly hopes the furor will subside and the House will follow along with the Senate in approving $21 million more for continued aid to anti-Sandinista rebels.

The House has a chance though, to follow through on their non-binding resolution condemning the mining, as well as to take a decisive stand on the Reagan Administration's entire Central American Policy.

The money for anti-Sandinista rebels could run out within a few weeks, and according to CIA officials there is no legal authority for the CIA to use other funds if the $21 million is not approved.

During the past few weeks Congress has shown bitter division over the White House's policies in Central America, including emergency aid for El Salvador. In attempting to drum up support for his policies, Reagan has called for a "no nonsense approach" to protecting US interests in Central America, where he charged that the Soviet Union was creating "a string of Anti-American, Soviet-style dictatorships."

Congress has shown its disapproval of the CIA directly overseeing the mining of Nicaraguan harbors as a means of "protecting US interests in Central America." Moynihan's resignation and

Japanese freighter *Miyashima Maru* in Corinto after sustaining mine damage.

Reagan's announcement about the International Court of Justice has only added fuel to the fire. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill has vowed publically that no new funds for covert activities in Nicaragua would be authorized. But only after the House reconvenes will it be clear whether the Reagan Administration is truly facing a Congressional revolt on its policies in Central America.

Writer Christine Damayer poses with her bodyguard and his rifle just over the Afghanistan border.

Bazaar War Correspondence

by **Christine Damayer**

MANY VETERAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS say the war in Afghanistan is the hardest they've covered. It is a tricky and physically arduous ordeal just to get inside the country, since journalists are not permitted entry. One must secretly cross what in effect is the southern extension of the Iron Curtain, dropped between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Fortunately for both reporters and Afghan resistance fighters (mujahideen), the frontier is criss-crossed by trails going up and down 10,000-foot mountains, used by everyone from the armies of Alexander the Great and Genghis Kahn to nomad camel caravans. But getting that far requires enlisting the patronage of one of the Afghan resistance parties based here in Peshawar, across the Khyber Pass from Afghanistan.

Journalists in Peshawar, particularly those on assignment, usually stay at the Intercontinental or Dean's, a venerable old hotel dating back to the days of the British. Others stay in two-dollar-a-night hotels in the bazaar. Most of the journalists are European, except for an occasional American television team. One American crew brought in hundreds of pounds of equipment, including chemical warfare masks.

Getting access to accurate information here is easier than it was at the beginning of the war, when the mujahideen used to inflate their estimates of Soviet losses and their own victories. In the face of skeptical Western journalists, they've learned to tone these down. Once inside the country with the mujahideen, however, the journalist is a captive audience and sees largely only what they want him or her to see.

The actual crossing into Afghanistan requires a circuit resembling rushing college fraternities. Fragrant green tea is sipped and polite conversation exchanged while both sides size each other up. If approved, the resistance party offers to take the journalist "inside," with exhortations to preserve the strictest secrecy. As long as a month might elapse before the actual departure. One Englishman reporting for the BBC watched despairingly as his wedding date crept up and passed before he even left Peshawar.

The days of waiting are spent poring over manuals of Soviet weapons and military tactics, reading 19th century classics like Elphinstone's "An Account of the Kingdom of Cauboul," and speculating with other journalists on whether such and such a party will defect to another alliance or how successful the former Afghan king will be in his efforts to unify the feuding mujahideen factions.

On average 10 journalists operate out of Peshawar during the "fighting season," April through October, with another five to ten actually inside Afghanistan. Many reporters just go to Peshawar, gather information from the political parties and go home.

Even a seasoned correspondent like Heinz Metlitzky of German National TV, who has covered such Mideast hot spots as the Kurdish guerrilla war, has said, "I wouldn't think of going inside to film the fighting. Only young crazy guys would risk their lives like that."

Rumors fly fast and thick in Peshawar. It is the meeting place for groups as diverse as the Soviet-backed Al-Zulfikar terrorist faction and international drug dealers making the Khyber Connection.

Some of the color of Peshawar's days as a major caravan stop on the silk route remains. Exquisite Bokhara-patterned carpets and Chinese silks are displayed in the bazaar. On the legendary Street of the Storytellers, an old fakir slits the throats of twitching lizards and hands vials of the fresh blood to ailing customers to drink.

Finally, late one night, a quiet knock comes at the door, and the journalist is spirited away, disguised as an Afghan guerrilla. To add authenticity, Western accoutrements like glasses are removed and hair is dyed black. Most men grow beards. For those who persist in looking un-Afghan, there is the dismal fate of being clapped into an Afghan woman's shroud.

A gauntlet of Pakistan army checkpoints must be run to reach the border. If intercepted at these posts, one can be thrown in prison or at the least reprimanded and sent back to Peshawar. Once in Afghanistan, journalists' paths branch. Some follow what the mujahideen call the "tourist routes," while others take more daring journeys.

One adventurous French free-lance photographer toured the northeast of Afghanistan for 10 months on horseback. One of his horses died, and the other returned nearly a skeleton. The journalist rode along the banks of the Amu Darya River and looked across into the Soviet Union. Another time, on foot, he was spotted by the sentry of a Soviet garrison, who sent armored personnel carriers after him. He finally eluded them by digging himself into a hole in the ground.

He ventured into the Wakhan Corridor, the highly strategic panhandle of Afghanistan. The Soviets had driven out the Afghan inhabitants—including the famous Kirghiz tribe of Rahman Gul, frequently profiled in the National Geographic—and transplanted Soviet Kazakhs to settle there. They share the rugged, mountainous strip of land with underground SS-20 missile bases targeted on China and a few Siberian tigers.

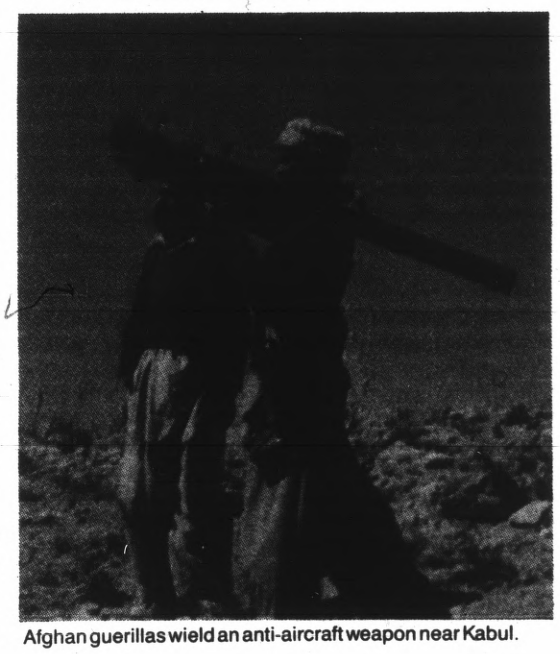
If this French journalist holds the record for the longest time spent in Afghanistan during the war, British combat photographer Peter Jouvenal, under contract to film for American television, has made the most trips inside of any journalist—16. He outmarches the Afghan tribesmen and is the Peshawar expert-in-residence of the war.

One ambitious Dutch cameraperson, Bernd de Bruen, planned last fall to accompany the mujahideen on one of the sporadic raids across the Soviet border, but both his movie cameras broke a few days into the country and he had to fly home to get new ones. On a previous trip, he claimed to have witnessed a Soviet chemical warfare attack with mycotoxins—about which he testified in Paris last year at the Russell Tribunal on Soviet war crimes in Afghanistan.

One of the most legendary of the adventurers drawn to this war was an Italian, Raffaele Favere, who had spent many years in Afghanistan before the war and spoke fluent Pashte. Once, riding horseback through the wildest area of the country, he was kidnapped by bandits and held for ransom. He survived that and returned to make films on the war for Australian television.

Last fall, Favere went by yak through the towering Pamir mountains in the tip of the Wakhan Corridor bordering China. No Westerner had been in this region of the corridor since 19th century British explorers passed through. No Afghan civilians live there now. The only signs of life were Soviet bases surrounded by barbed wire and bristling with tanks, BMPs, surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft guns. Evading patrols from the base, he watched Soviet soldiers drilling.

He survived that trip but was killed in a Soviet bombardment while filming a mujahideen attack on a Paktia Province army garrison in October. He was the second journalist to die in Afghanistan since the Soviet invasion. A Norwegian was killed in the western city of Herat early in 1983.



Afghan guerillas wield an anti-aircraft weapon near Kabul.

Despite the enormous risks such journalists take to cover the war, news from Afghanistan's battle zone remains threadbare.

Many Americans are simply unaware that a war is being fought there. The response often elicited when this reporter mentioned she had just returned from Afghanistan was, "Did you go there for business or for vacation?"

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Maternity Leave

Your Baby or Your Job

by Sheila Davis

WOMEN MAY BEAR ADditional "labor pain" when returning to their jobs after giving birth. A federal court decision has overturned a state maternity leave law which required employers to reinstate women to the same or a similar job after maternity leave. The law was overturned by US District Judge Manuel Real on the grounds that it pre-empted Title VII of the Federal Civil Rights Act (which bans sex discrimination) by treating men unequally.

The overturning of the state law, sponsored by assemblymember Maxine Waters six years ago, will most likely affect women in low-paying, low-skilled jobs who can be easily replaced. Waters said the 1964 Civil Rights Act was "A law that was enacted to protect women, but it is now being interpreted to work against us with this recent opinion."

Pregnancy in the US, unlike in most European countries, is treated as a medical disability. The Federal Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 requires employers to regard pregnancy as they would other disabilities; but it does not mandate four months leave, nor does it give an employee the right to her former job, as the state law did, unless the employer gives the same right to other workers on disability.

The state law was challenged by California Federal Savings and Loan. Lillian Garland, a receptionist with California Federal, filed a complaint with the state Fair Employment Agency against her employer when she was not immediately given her receptionist job back upon returning from maternity leave. Garland said upon returning to California Federal, "it took them 10 months to find a position for me. I came back and found out I didn't have a job. I was done an injustice. It's become an issue for all women, not just for me, and I don't see where it has any effect on men. How," she asked, "can they compare a biological function with a disability—like a broken arm or something?"

In the past women have been fired or forced to take extended leaves of absence when they became pregnant—whether capable of working or not. They have been denied unemployment benefits when fired, and lost seniority when forced to leave. During the Depression, whole cities campaigned against allowing married women to work, and many state legislators considered bills to restrict their employment. If women were employed, and retained after marriage, they were frequently fired as soon as it became known that they were pregnant.

'The work force should not have to accommodate itself to women having children.'
Diane Feinstein

In spite of past discrimination, San Francisco mayor Diane Feinstein applauded Real's decision. "What we women have been saying all along, is that we want to be treated equally," she said. "Now we have to put our money where our mouth is." The work market, she added, "should not have to accommodate itself to women having children."

Sandra Fahra, President of the California chapter of the National Organization for Women, said Real's decision seems based on "the assumption that women will always have someone to take care of them. Women will always be the ones to bear children. Shouldn't they have the right to work and still take time off..:have children and come back?"

Attorney Pamela L. Hemminger, who represented California Federal Savings and Loan, said, "The vast majority of employees are reinstated to their same jobs. It's a rare case when someone is not. Quite frankly it's a good personnel practice for an employer. It certainly is not a case where we are asking the court for the right to terminate pregnant females or asking women to choose between having a baby and having a job."

Brian Hembacher, attorney for the State Fair Employment Agency, maintains that "the state law did not conflict with the Federal Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978. Congress had not meant to preclude states from giving more benefits to pregnant women than to other disabled employees." Real's decision "is going to force women to make a choice between having children and having a job," he commented.

The Fair Employment and Housing Department will appeal the decision in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Mark Turgen, a lawyer in the State Attorney General's office, said that his office will argue the case on the grounds that the state statute is not "in conflict with the Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The case will be argued on the grounds that Real's decision will create an adverse impact on women, because women are in a unique position." He added that the law needs to be changed "if society has an interest in continuing the species and in women having careers."

Waters will introduce a revised version of the state maternity law that will change the state code to read, "any employee that becomes pregnant" in lieu of, "any woman who becomes pregnant," rendering the law sexually neutral. Bert McChesney, legislative aide to Waters, said "a revised maternity leave bill will take approximately one to two months to pass." Waters' resolution will insure that women are not discriminated against while the law is being appealed.

Representative Howard Berman, who sponsored the maternity leave law six years ago when he was state assemblymember, is currently drafting a paternity leave law in California. It will require the employer to provide leave to both men and women with newborn children. According to Lyndelle Jolley, legislative assistant to Berman, "The purpose of the legislation is so that women won't decide not to have children because they fear losing their job and so that both parents will have the opportunity to be with the child."

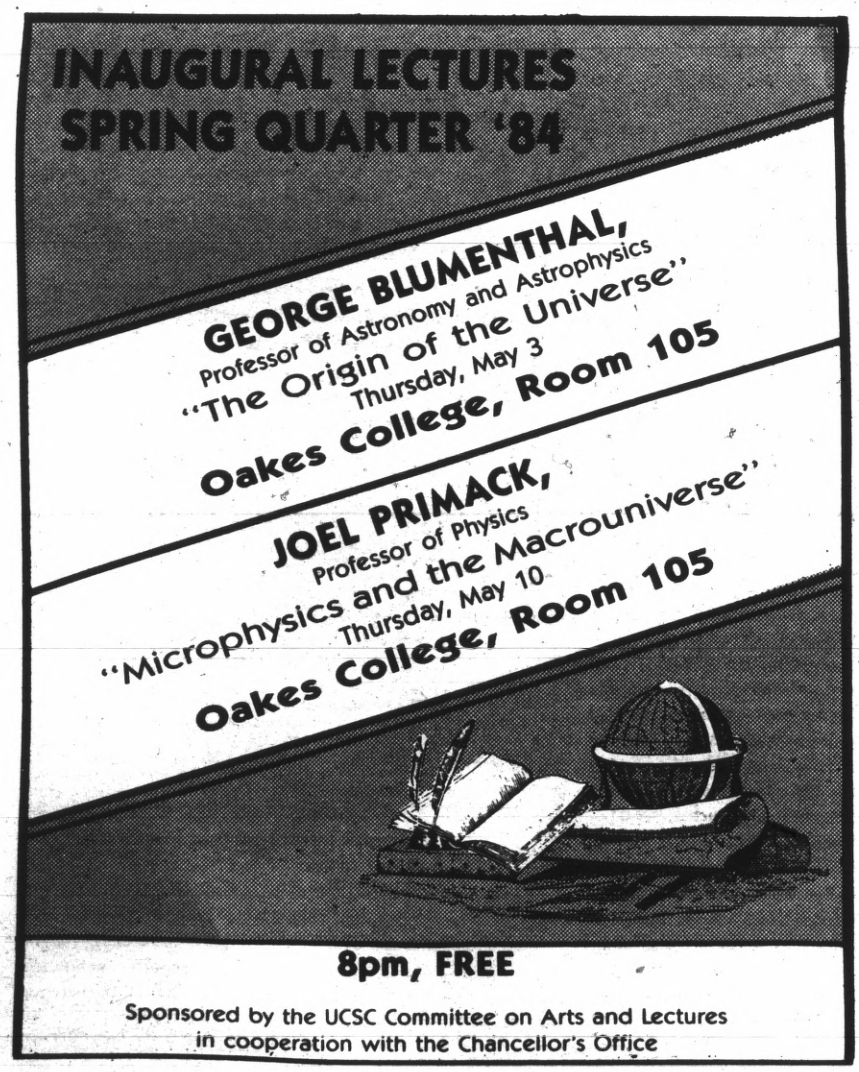
Since the bill is only in the first working draft, Berman doesn't know what type of opposition it will face.

McChesney said, "the business community would hate the idea" of a state level paternity leave law. "Although some companies do provide paternity leave," he said, "they don't want a state law that will grant fathers leave. The large companies would fight it tooth and nail, and they are powerful opponents." But he added that "the business community would support a revision of the state maternity leave law, because they have come to accept it as part of their employment policy."

Assemblymember Gwen Moore, from the 49th district, is introducing a child-rearing bill that will allow employees to take up to a year off in order to spend time with their newly born or adopted child. Employees would be able to use their sick leave and vacation time toward the year's leave, and would be guaranteed their position back upon their return. Christine Curtis, President of the California Women Lawyers association, who wrote the original California maternity leave law, said she "hopes the child-rearing law will bring to people's attention the fact that parenting is a joint effort. Procreation of the human race is something that women should not have to bear alone." She added that "this bill is one perceived remedy for sex neutral leave laws."

All of the bills concerning maternity leave presently being drafted were introduced by Democratic legislators. Lillian Finnerty, legislative chair of the Santa Cruz Republic on Women's Organization, said she could not speak for the entire Republican Women's Organization in Santa Cruz. "It would be nice for companies to do that [grant fathers leave]," she said, "but you know that companies run for profit. It should depend on the individual companies [to grant fathers leave]. I don't believe the government should interfere with people's lives." From her point of view the legislators are asking a little too much from private industry. But she sees nothing wrong with the state maternity leave law.

Al Espinosa, assistant personnel manager at UC Santa Cruz, said the overturning of the maternity leave law will have no effect on the present University of California maternity leave policy. The present policy of leave without pay for all employees will not be affected by the tuling. He said "the policy may be superseded by other personnel policies such as the clerical union" who can reach an alternative agreement through negotiations.



WOMEN

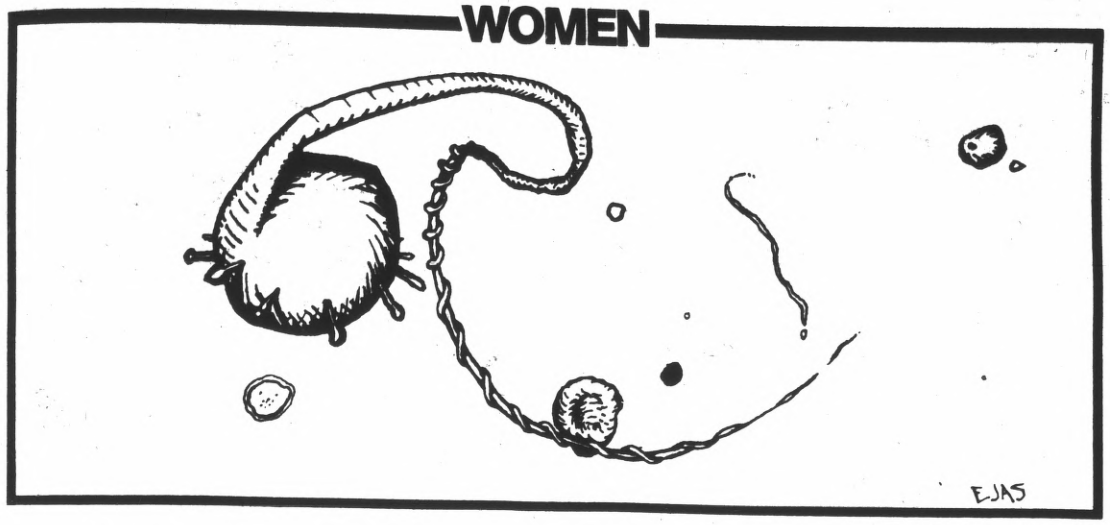


Illustration by ERIC SHAW

Chlamydia Trachomatis

The Next Herpes

by **Louis Freedberg**

IT STRIKES THREE MILLION AMERICANS EVERY year. It is a leading cause of infertility among women. And it now surpasses gonorrhea as the most prevalent sexually transmitted disease agent in the United States. Yet almost no one outside the public health community has heard about it.

The offender is a bacteria called chlamydia trachomatis.

"Historically, venereal disease has been seen as gonorrhea and syphilis, and that's what the world concerns itself with," says Dr. Julius Schachter, a researcher at the University of California, San Francisco.

And that perception, he says, is dead wrong. Chlamydia infections occur twice as often as gonorrheal ones—and even more frequently in high-risk groups, such as teen-agers and pregnant women.

Researchers also believe that the incidence of chlamydia has increased 300 to 400 percent over the past 20 years.

What is most frightening about this information, is that chlamydia can lead to infertility in women. At least 20,000 women are made infertile by such infections each year. Officials at the national Center for Disease Control (CDC) say the number may be as high as 50,000.

"I'm sure it's going to be the next herpes," says Dr. Mike Policar, medical director of Plannned Parenthood in the San Francisco area—but worse. "People worry about herpes because it could affect their sexual activity. Chlamydia could affect their ability to have children," he said.

Chlamydia can trigger relatively minor symptoms like itching or discharge. If untreated, these can escalate into more serious problems, like pelvic inflammatory disease—which is known to cause infertility in at least one out of ten women who get it.

But many women do not display any symptoms.

In fact, women could become infertile without knowing about it. "These women don't end up seeing a physician," says Dr. Eugene Washington of the CDC. "They may have vague symptoms and don't know they have pelvic inflammatory disease until they end up in an infertility clinic."

Dr. Mary-Ann Shafer of the University of California believes chlamydia may be contributing to a "third wave" of infertility. "The first wave was the increase in venereal disease in the 1960s, the second wave was pelvic inflammatory disease in the 1970s, and the third wave is going to be infertility in the 1980s."

Shafer is part of a loosely organized network of investigators in San Francisco, the leading center for research on chlamydia. Their findings provide a more detailed—and equally worrisome—look at the prevalence of chlamydia among high-risk groups.

At one adolescent clinic, one out of six teen-age girls who came in for any reason had chlamydia. At another clinic, where testing began early this year, the number affected was close to one in four.

In a five-year study, between four and eight percent of pregnant women at San Francisco General Hospital were found to have chlamydia—and the proportion infected rose steadily during the course of the study.

Chlamydia presents special hazards for pregnant women because it results in a third of all cases of pneumonia and a fifth of all cases of conjunctivitis in newborns. Nationally, an estimated 150,000 to 250,000 newborns are exposed to the bacteria every year.

When pregnant women at San Francisco General Hospital were treated for chlamydia, cases of newborn pneumonia and conjunctivitis virtually disappeared.

Shafer has found the bacteria to be associated with three factors—the age of a girl when she first has intercourse, the length of time she has been sexually active, and the use of birth control pills. This last possibility could cause consternation in family-planning circles. For the moment, Shafer is cautious. "Birth control pills may help or hurt," she says. "We don't know yet."

Men, also, are carriers of chlamydia and play a large part in its spread. Chlamydia causes most cases of what is termed non-specific or non-gonoccocal urethritis—infections in men not linked to gonorrhea.

In spite of its prevalence, even those at greatest risk are not routinely screened.

Part of the problem is that diagnosis is relatively expensive—an average of $30, which is five to six times the cost of a gonorrhea test. Researchers predict that a low-cost test will be available within the next two or three years.

Because of the cost, most VD clinics do not test for chlamydia. They do test for gonorrhea, and if that test is negative, doctors assume a patient with certain symptoms has chlamydia and treat him or her accordingly.

This approach, however, does not deal with people who have no visible symptoms. Some experts say that, at the very least, women in high-risk groups—pregnant women and sexually active individuals, especially teens in urban populations—should be routinely checked for chlamydia.

Fortunately, chlamydia can be successfully treated with certain antibiotics, though penicillin, the usual treatment for gonorrhea, has no effect.

Beyond the definable problems of detection and treatment, public health workers are especially worried about teen-agers. "They're not future oriented, they're not having sex to have families, and they're not thinking about infertility," says Shafer. "Even adults are just beginning to think about it."

Her fears stem, in part, from the grim overall statistics on infertility among teen-agers and young women. In the most recent study, covering the period 1965-76, women under 30 showed significant increases in infertility caused by factors other than surgery. Women over 30 did not show any such increases. Researchers speculate that a major cause has been the tremendous increases of sexually transmitted diseases in younger age groups.

For now, no national policy exists to control chlamydia, although CDC officials are working with San Francisco researchers to develop one.

Says Shafer, "What worries me in the long run is that we're not going to have healthy adults that can be productive and happy."

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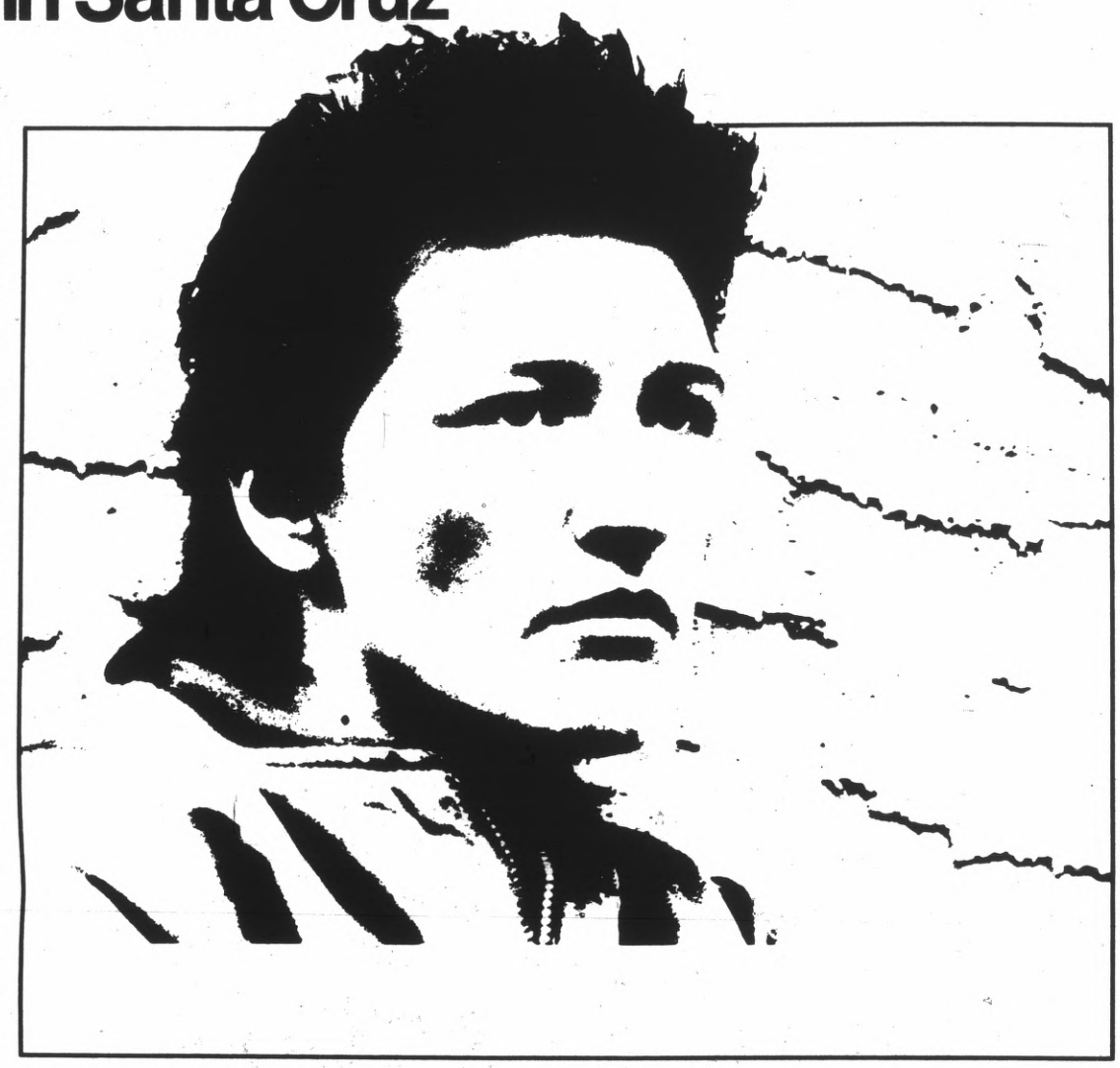
"A man (sic) can't drink for eight hours a day, he can't make love for eight hours a day, so he goes to work."

—loose transcription of William Faulkner

Ferron

Lost Her Shoes in Santa Cruz



by Melissa Bower

THE MYSTIQUE OF CANADIAN singer/songwriter Ferron continues. On May 4, Santa Cruz will have the opportunity to once again witness this esoteric entertainer entrance her audience in two shows at the UCSC Concert Hall. After playing to sold-out houses at the Kuumbwa Jazz Center last year, Ferron returns on a national tour to one of her "favorite" towns to promote her latest album, *Shadows on a Dime.*

Critics have been trying to describe Ferron's magnetism since 1982, when she began to receive national attention for her first album, *Testimony.* Recorded as a basement album on her own Lucy Records label, *Testimony* had sold 17,000 copies before Philo picked it up for distribution. This success was just one of the first small phenomenons to help take Ferron out of the basement and on to the road. She is most strongly identified with the women's music scene, and while her followers may be mostly women, Ferron appeals to a gamut of people.

"Ferron didn't develop a feminist position first and then turn to music. Her politics developed from emotions and so did her music," says Mary McFaul, who produced her last concert here and is producing this one. "Seeing Ferron is like witnessing the phenomenon of women's music ten years ago; no one critiques the music—they feel it," says McFaul. One fact that both audiences and critics agree on is that to go to a Ferron concert is to get "emotionally naked," as one writer put it. Anyone who has seen her in concert will tell you that Ferron had everyone slowly "undressed," but before the night was through, had them all dressed again.

Her ballads and Dylanesque style of singing may appeal to the post-sixties and early-seventies sentiment in her audience, according to KZSC disc jockey and women's programmer Tracye Lea Lawson who also says that "Women's music needs to change with the times. It gained a reputation of being silly and redundant. Ferron fits in with the eighties because of her fresh approach." Lawson says that the women's radio collective (of KZSC) has, since 1975, been one of the first in the country to help promote musicians like Ferron.

Unsuccessful attempts to get an interview with Ferron perpetuate the enigmatic effect of her personality. Raised as one of seven children in a poor Canadian household, Ferron picked up the guitar when she was seven years old and insists that "there is no big mystery" to her music and success.

In an interview at radio station KPFA last February, Ferron talked about *Shadows on a Dime*, her life and partnership with manager Gayle Scott. Scott met Ferron nearly six years ago in Ferron's home town of Vancouver. As a product of a Hollywood upbringing, Scott came to "deplore advertising, especially when the product is a person." Lucy Records has given them the freedom necessary for Ferron's productivity, said Scott. "We've been doing it ourselves since the beginning. Ferron put out two basement track albums on her own and since then we've done two studio albums. It gives us independence to make our own decisions. Often with record labels you pay for what you get, but you sometimes have to give up creative control."

Stardom isn't my goal. Living an honest life and bringing all my feelings together through music is my goal.

This seems to be the predicament for many feminist songwriters who make music that appeals to smaller audiences, but Ferron has managed to reap the best of both worlds. Her record and ticket sales indicate her ability to reach a large audience without a massive hype campaign. Much of this has to do with Scott's wariness of the Hollywood school of flashy fabricated promotion and impersonal advertising. Ferron is reluctant to associate herself with either stardom or the women's music movement, yet she falls into both categories.

"Stardom isn't my goal for playing music; living an honest life and bringing all my feelings together through music is," she says. Although her songs speak about women, they also reflect her tumultuous childhood and its economical and emotional hardships. "I understood oppression as a child and empathize with struggles of common people. My sympathy is with the underdog." Ferron was beaten as a child and says that she was very silent about it. Her songwriting gave her a chance to express herself; the roots of her lyrics lie deep in passionate feelings.

The title song from her album *Shadows on a Dime* was written while travelling to New York to play there for the first time. "I was grateful and hopeful...and I thought how I didn't expect this ride to ever be," says Ferron of her earliest experience of artistic recognition. The album consists of nine pieces written over a two-year period and the title song includes some lines about Santa Cruz. "Poured my soul in Santa Cruz/Ached all night, next day I lost my shoes/It's so optional what you may or may not lose in this pattern we call time."

Producer McFaul says of Ferron's popularity in Santa Cruz, "Here we have a wide variety of women's music to choose from. We can be more selective about who we see in concert. It used to be that everyone went to all the events ten years ago as an affirmation of the women's movement, but that's no longer true." McFaul is referring to the fact that Ferron is the newest and most popular of the women's music artists and that "with Ferron there is a fresh energy among younger women. No one has been able to say what women's music is, but Ferron appeals to all different political and social factions." McFaul says that she believes Ferron tapped into the energy in Santa Cruz immediately because of its enduring feminist population.

Ferron has a rapport with her audiences that she speaks about as a kind of "sharing together. There's a lot of playing back and forth and the more I dare to give, the more they give. People cough and squirm at some of the songs, there is nervousness in the audience, but then I'll throw in some lighthearted songs and everything's OK." McFaul says of Ferron's music, "It's impossible not to respond to."

Could Ferron be the future of women's music? With the increase in all-female bands on the rock and roll circuit, Ferron's audience is made up of those who appreciate her tough lyrics in a folk musical context. With a new album out and a national tour, Ferron's exposure is on the way, but her future will depend on the willingness of her audience to continually become "emotionally naked."

Ferron plays May 4 at the UCSC Concert Hall. The event is co-sponsored by KZSC and The Wizard of Aud. Tickets are available through Performing Arts and The Wizard of Aud. For more information call 423-9377.

WOMEN'S *clips*

Quote of the Week

Women constitute half the world's population, perform nearly two-thirds of its work hours, receive one-tenth of the world's income, and own less than one-hundredth of the world's property.

United Nations Report, 1980

Police Woman

A new study by the Los Angeles Police Department has challenged the image of female cops as weak, unacceptable to the public, and a burden on their male partners.

The study of 68 women on the LA force found that female officers were more likely than men to take on potentially dangerous activities; women ranked above men in the four areas rated: tactics, initiative, self-confidence, and communication; and women officers received significantly more commendations from the public than did men.

The study also knocked the myth than women's smaller size would hamper them in making arrests. The department found, instead, that height and physical fitness were crucial to successful arrests for only four percent of officers. Similarly, the study disclaimed male officers' complaints that female partners wouldn't have the strength to back them up. In reality, reported Lieutenant Commander Ken Hickman, male-female teams proved to be just as productive in handling dangerous calls as did two-man teams. (*Her Say*)

Catholic Cop-Out

Brazil has passed a bill that would liberalize abortion laws in that largely Roman Catholic country. The bill does not legalize abortion, but mandates no punishment in abortion cases involving fetal deformities, danger to the mother's health, or rape. The bill was passed by the Parliament in January and then went to an independent tribunal where it was judged constitutional. President Antonio Ramalho Eanes has hesitated about signing the bill, saying many Brazilians opposed the measure, but last Monday Eanes announced he would sign the bill into law.

Glow in the Dark

The state of Illinois has begun at last to remove radioactive debris from an abandoned plant where dozens of female workers are believed to have been fatally contaminated with radium some 60 years ago.

Women at the Ottawa-based company reportedly inhaled and even swallowed the radium, as they licked the tips of radium-coated brushes used to paint glow-in-the-dark watch dials. Scientists studying the women's case histories say they are "not in a position to say that someone has died from" conditions at the newer facility, known as Luminous Processes, Inc., but they say conditions at the original plant, knows as Radium Dial, clearly caused 30 deaths among female workers.

The Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety has discovered, meanwhile, that radiation levels in some parts of the plant were eight thousand times above acceptable limits. Even on the sidewalk outside the building, radiation measured as much as ten times above permissible levels.

The Scholar Was a Woman

Phyllis Rogers, a visiting assistant professor of anthropology and American studies at UCSC, will give a talk on the "Anthropologist as Writer: Fictive Autobiography of a Puritan/Indian Woman." The talk is part of the Spotlight on Women Scholars series and takes place Wednesday, May 2 at 4pm, in the Stevenson College Fireside Lounge.

Regulating Video

A committee of the California legislature approved a measure in early April to regulate Video Display Terminals (VDTs). The proposal would allow pregnant employees to transfer to other jobs without loss of pay or seniority, and would provide for eye check-ups and rest breaks for all VDT workers. An estimated 750,000 computer terminals are now in commercial and governmental use in California. (*Her Say*)

All in the Family

A National Crime Survey released by the Justice Department reports that an average of 456,000 cases of family violence occur each year, accounting for 7.2 percent of all violent crimes. However, the number may be an understatement of the problem. The Bureau of Justice Statistics director, Steven Schlesinger, said the statistics "cannot be used to estimate directly the extent of family violence in the United States." The survey is based on interviews every six months with about 132,000 Americans who are asked if they have been raped, robbed, or assaulted, and whether or not they reported the crime.

The most common form of family violence—57 percent—occurred between spouses or former spouses. Ninety-one percent of the victims were women who were attacked by their husbands or former husbands. Although divorced people represented only seven percent of those surveyed, they accounted for 75 percent of the violence between spouses or ex-spouses.

Learning from Watching

A 12-year-old boy from Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was arraigned recently on charges that he sexually assaulted a ten-year-old girl. The unidentified boy, described as "a good kid gone awry," was accused of making the girl perform oral sex and then forcing her onto a pool table and assaulting her while other children watched.

The attack occurred on March 25, the same day of the new Bedford rape trial. Officials said he may have gotten the idea from watching the trial on television. Jack McMahon, head of the juvenile prosecution unit, said, "the kid unfortunately watched too much stuff on TV." The youth's trial is set for May 21; he has pleaded innocent and is voluntarily undergoing counseling.

CHANCELLOR'S AWARDS FOR UNDERGRADUATES

1983-84

$200 awards will be offered for outstanding achievements in the following categories:

*** ARTS * HUMANITIES * NATURAL SCIENCES ***
*** SOCIAL SCIENCES * STUDENT SERVICE ***

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The intent of these awards is to encourage and stimultate outstanding scholarship and creative activity among students based on work developed in courses or programs in the normal pattern of academic activity at UCSC. Students may propose their own work or faculty may make nominations. All work must be completed and submitted with applications/nominations, including tapes of musical works. (Exceptions would be works of art which must be completed but cannot be safely or adequately stored, or performance in theater or dance.)

Nominations/applications may be submitted during the period April 25-May 14, 1984 to the Chancellor's Office. Nomination/applciation forms are available from the Chancellor's and College Offices. Awards will be anounces on graduation day, Sunday, June 17, 1984.

APPLICATION PERIOD:APRIL 23-MAY 14, 1984 (4:00 P.M.)
FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT PROFESSOR LOKI PANDEY, CHAIR, CHANCELLOR'S UNDERGRADUATE AWARDS COMMITTEE, 429-4674, 429-2900

cHo

CAMPUS HOUSING NEWS RELEASE

Do you want to live on campus next year? Your college is now in the process of allocating housing space to continuing students. Cowell and Porter (including College VIII students who live at Porter) are holding lotteries prior to handing out applications. Stevenson, Crown, and Merrill plan to hold lotteries after applications have been turned in to the Campus Cashier with the required $100 reservation fee. Kresge and Oakes will be having a first come/first served sign-up prior to handing out their housing applications. Housing on campus and off will be difficult to find next fall. If you want to live on campus next year, do not forget to participate in your college's allocation process. **NOW IS THE TIME TO SEE YOUR COLLEGE HOUSING PERSONNEL FOR SPECIFIC DETAILS.** Get your $100 together and plan to participate.

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"A man (sic) can't drink for eight hours a day, he can't make love for eight hours a day, so he goes to work."

—loose transcription of William Faulkner

ARTS

New Music in Bloom

by Dave Gingold

THE MONOTONE DRONE OF TECHNO-POP synthesizer inundates us from our radio speakers with endless repetitions of a two-chord theme. For the classically minded, "Mostly Mozart" festivals offer a parade of tired old favorites. And then there is "April in Santa Cruz." Now in its third year, the festival continues to bring the truly new and rarely heard music to the UCSC campus.

Although billed as a new music festival, this year's concert series was kicked off with a fond look backward on the night of April 18, as Gordon Mumma presented an evening of taped pieces entitled "Rarely Performed Landmarks on Electroacoustic Music." This concert, attended by many notables of the Santa Cruz new music scene, featured two pieces by the expatriate American composer Conlon Nancarrow. "Study No. 3e from Boogie Woogie Suite," recorded in the 1950s, displayed the frenetic player piano work and precise manipulations of taping speeds that mark this composer's work. It is an altogether astonishing piece, considering that he created it by punching each note by hand into a player piano roll. This was followed by an unfinished and untitled tape composition of Nancarrow's, which was created by splicing thousands of individual percussion sounds together in such a way that a continuous, multi-layered effect was produced. This was an impressive feat, as the composer was limited to a single tape recorder.

The concert continued with some works by Edgard Varese, the French-born American composer/conductor and musical innovator. These forbidding, percussive pieces, featuring both electronically generated sounds, and musique concrete—"found sounds"—that Varese collected in and around New York city with a portable tape recorder, provided interesting examples of his "organized sound" approach to composition. The three "Interpolations" chosen for this concert were played back to back in their original versions, recorded in Paris 1949-1952, and the revised versions done at the Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center in New York City, in 1962. It was intriguing to hear how Varese was able to electronically enhance his compositions as more and more advanced technology became available.

Gordon Mumma, in the guise of providing background information on these pieces virtually unknown to the general public, sustained a humorous and entertaining patter throughout the evening. He introduced the world premiere of "Sonar Trajectory," a spatially-exciting 1966 electronic piece by the chamber music composer Ursula Mamlok, also created at the Electronic Music Center in New York. This composition toyed with the perceptions of the audience as it created three-dimensional sound images through masterful use of stereo recording.

The final piece of the evening was a quadrophonic version of "Icon on the Source of White Noise," by the Japanese composer Joji Yuasa. This piece, originally produced in a pentaphonic format, was re-recorded by the composer in quad, due to the scarcity of five-channel reproduction equipment. This "notated sonic choreography" which was originally meant to be played through five speakers arranged in a pentagram, was hardly diminished by the four channel format. Using only white noise as a sound source, and a special set of filters, the composer was able to create a dramatic, imagistic work of sustained intensity.

As with all the music presented in the "Rarely Performed Landmarks of Electroacoustic Music" concert, Yuasa's "Icon on the Source of White Noise" demonstrated the broad range and high artistic achievement attained by composers in the field of electronic music before the advent of the synthesizer as we know it today. The ingenious composition, editing, and splicing of electronically generated and acoustic sounds displayed in the works in this concert could serve well as an encouragement to those entering the field today, as an alternative route for the knob-twiddling synthesizer-jockeys of today's pop music.

The second concert in the series devoted itself to work drawn from the ONCE Festival, an arts festival which flourished each summer in Ann Arbor, Michigan in the Years 1961-1968. Gordon Mumma, one of the founding members of the ONCE Group, which included composers, performers, dancers, poets, painters, etc., spoke recently of the festival which set a precedent for the "April in Santa Cruz" festival and also spawned the Ann Arbor Film Festival, which continues today.

It was an "ecumenical situation," according to Mumma, where a large group of creative people came together to premiere works in single performances (it was this "one-shot deal" concept that led to the Festival's name). Receiving its support solely from the Ann Arbor community and the artists themselves, the ONCE Festival was "Both an artistically and socio-culturally successful event that was carried along by its own momentum," while being all but ignored by the conservative, Ann Arbor-based University of Michigan.

Works by some of the ONCE Group's illustrious alumnae were to be featured in this concert, encompassing both live and taped performances. Among the pieces scheduled for the night were Roger Reynolds' "...The Serpent Snapping Eye...," a 1975 work for synthesized sound, trumpet, piano, and percussion. This work is quadriphonic, and features UCSC music faculty members Curtis Nash on trumpet, Nohema Fernandez on piano, and Will Winant on percussion. Also on the bill were a solo piano piece by Gordon Mumma, and an electro-acoustic soundtrack entitled "Five Short Films." This piece, composed by George Manupelli, Robert Ashley, and Gordon Mumma, accompanies an eight-minute long film. George Cacioppo, a ONCE veteran, was to appear to perform his piece "mod 3" for doublebass, flute, and percussion, but passed away on April 9, and so this piece was offered as a commemorative of his life and work.

The third night's concert of "April in Santa Cruz," this Friday the 27, is known as "Phrygian Truckstop." It continues the "April in Santa Cruz" tradition of a concert devoted to the work of UCSC composers. This night is to include "Rac II," a piece by Rich Will featuring a mixed ensemble of winds, strings, and three percussionists. Froukje Wiedema will perform her piece "Secret" for voice and tape delay, and Guy Cnatwell will offer "I'm Sorry Robert III" for live recorded guitars. Ian Weintraub will make his contribution to the "Phrygian Truckstop" with a set of haiku with voice and instrumental trio. There will be several pieces created at UCSC's electronic music studio by students such as David Impestato, Karen Gut, and David Perless. Although they exhibit various approaches many of these pieces utilize the human voice as their sound source.

The festival closes on Saturday, April 28. This evening will feature UCSC's "Ensemble Nova" in the world premiere of "...And the Shadows Were Filled with Light," a piece composed especially for "April in Santa Cruz" by the Hungarian composer/conductor, and Aptos resident, George Barati. Steed Cowart will conduct the Barati piece. "Alea," a new music ensemble from Stanford University, will perform two original works, and pianists Mary Jane Cope will perform the California premiere of "Solo for Piano" by the English composer David Sawer, on this last night.

Although budget uncertainties forced the reduction in scope of this year's "April in Santa Cruz" festival, it has still achieved its goal of bringing rarely heard works of music into the limelight. The festival was pared down considerably from the eleven events that were offered last year, but its four evenings of entertainment successfully offer a diverse array of fresh and experimental sounds, and uphold co-organizer Gordon Mumma's assertion that "Old music isn't our responsibility, new music is."

As part of the 3rd Annual April in Santa Cruz Festival Phrygian Truckstop *will be performed Friday, April 27. "Ensemble Nova" will perform Saturday, April 28 as part of the festival finale. Showtimes are 8pm at the Performing Arts Concert Hall. Tickets are $2 for students and seniors and $3 for the rest. Call 429-2031 for info.*

Merle the Pearl

by Arthur Spring

HE DOESN'T WEAR RHINESTONES, AND he's never had the flip well-oiled manner considered exigent for country music stardom. He doesn't even call himself an "outlaw," even though he spent two and one-half years in San Quentin. (More than one pony-tailed picker would swear by the profitability of that image.) When he performs, his feet are hopelessly anchored, his body immobile, his smile almost forced. He once described his stage show as "a guy standing in front of a mike with a guitar." Yet, somehow, Merle Haggard is country music's most charismatic figure.

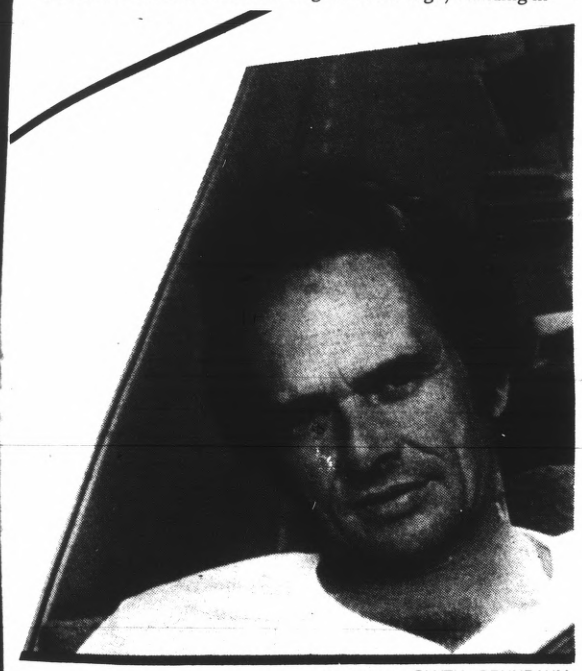

Illustration by CLYTIA GRUNBAUM

'There's nothing in theater that can match the relentless intensity of a Merle Haggard song.'
Sam Shepard

From the beginning of his career in 1961, one quality has distinguished him from the rest of the country music scene: authenticity. In an era of cotton-candy hairdos, Glen Campbellesque grins and rhinestone-studded triple knits, Haggard clung fiercely to his tight-lipped and tee-shirted non-image. His music preserves all the grit and honky-tonk gristle of his Oklahoma dustbowl origins and his career has been marked by a stubborn adherence to musical ideals gleaned from Woody Guthrie and Jimmie Rodgers.

"I'm not in the music business for glamor," he said. "I'm in it to play music, to be around the people I've admired for years."

Haggard's early life is so Guthrie-like as to resemble the script for *Bound for Glory*. He was born in a converted boxcar in 1937 after his parents moved from the east Oklahoma dustbowl to Bakersfield. They lived later in the kind of Hooverville-camp made famous in *The Grapes of Wrath*. When his father died, the nine-year-old began to run wild and his mother put him in a reform school to try to straighten him out, but he escaped several times, embarking on the series of journeys and low-life adventures that would eventually flavor his music. But first they landed him in jail; Haggard did a three year—from 1957 to 1960—stint in San Quentin for armed robbery. A spell in solitary confinement where he talked through the ventilation system to men on death row, convinced him to abandon the life of crime. When he was released, he began singing at night—the songs he had written in jail—while working as a ditch digger by day.

"I'm not sure that it always works that way," he said, "but I'm one guy that the prison system straightened out."

He tried to suppress the story of his prison term, but when it was revealed, hard-core country fans were fascinated by the man who had so obviously lived the songs he wrote.

During the sixties he stood almost alone in country music for refusing to tranquilize his rough-and-tumble sound with the horns and strings of the Nashville studios. While Chet Atkins and other producers pumped out vanilla-bland country music with a Lawrence Welk twist, Haggard and his band, The Strangers, stuck with the raw materials of guitar, fiddle, steel guitar, bass, and drums. By the end of the decade his no-frills style and working-class subject matter were earning him the title of "the new Woody Guthrie."

That changed when he released "Walking on the Fighting Side of Me" and "Okie from Muskogee" in the wake of the Vietnam war:

We don't smoke Marijuana in
Muskogee
And we don't take our trips on LSD
And we don't burn our draft cards
down on Main Street
But we like living right and being free

And I'm proud to be an Okie from Muskogee
A place where even squares can have a ball
We still wave Old Glory down at the
courthouse
White Lightning's still the biggest
Thrill of all.

Ironically, Haggard said later that "Okie" was written as a joke about the conservative living habits of Muskogee, and as his tour bus rolled through the dust-bitten burg. But, when he premiered it in front of a beer-can crushing crowd of NCOs in North Carolina, it was immediately hailed as a "rallying call for the Silent Majority," and criticized as "a reactionary shitkickers anthem."

He admitted to being bothered by the froth stirred up by the tune; instead of seizing his new role as the "Bob Dylan of the Right," Haggard backed off from the political scene. "I don't want my musical career to be based on my political views or religious views. I want it to be based on my artistic ability, my talent."

When George Wallace asked him for assistance in his political campaign, he refused. Haggard's next single was a song about the unfortunate complications of an inter-racial love affair in a racist society.

At 47, he continues to stay on the road for the better part of the year with his band, The Strangers, still more comfortable playing for a working-class audience than in the Las Vegas palaces of country music's royalty.

The homogenized, bland, "Nashville strings" sixties sound which contributed to the artistic degradation of even the likes of Johnny Cash, left Haggard unscathed. He is now something of a legendary figure amid the "back-to-basics" movement in country music of the late seventies and eighties. Authenticity is back in style.

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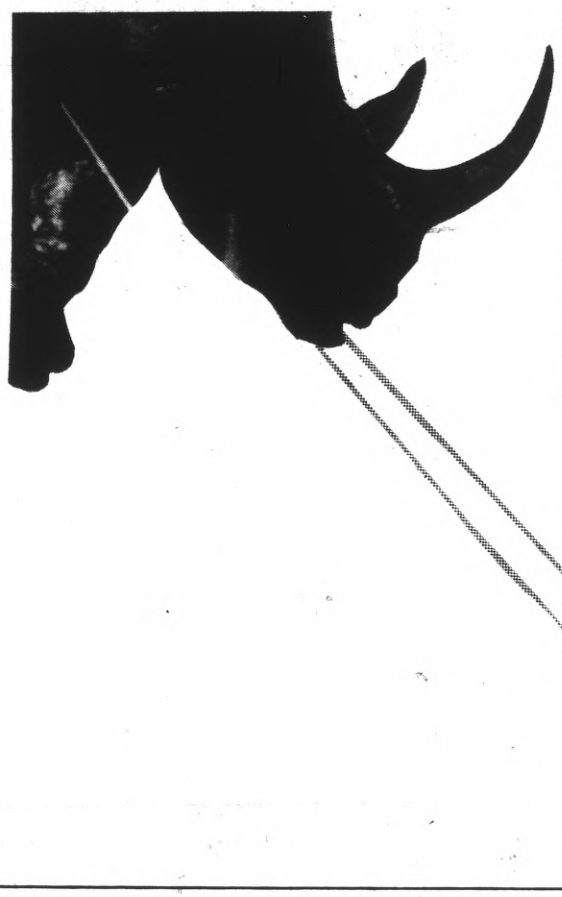


by Elaine Anderson

TAKE ONE LOVE-SICK RHINOCEROS, A PESKY seagull named Icarus, one grossly obese Archduke, a smattering of bickering opera stars and a handful of Serbian refugees, mix them all on the luxury liner *Gloria N.*, and what have you got? A recipe for a shipful of fools which even the manically fast-working kitchen crew aboard the *Gloria N.* wouldn't attempt. Yet, in his latest film, *And the Ship Sails On*, Federico Fellini uses just such a recipe to create one of the funniest, most accessible films of his career.

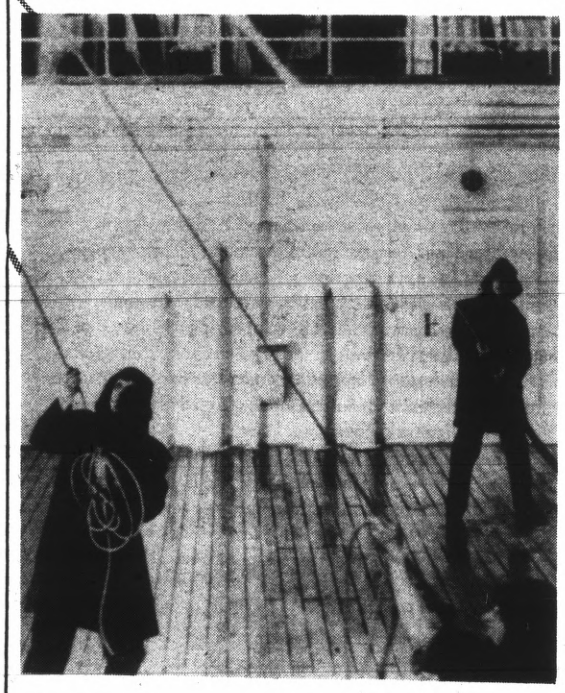
As the narrator/journalist Orlando (Freddie Jones) asks in the film; What has brought all of these beautiful people together? Why, none other than Edmea Tetua, the late great diva, whose dying wishes bid her fans and fellow performers to scatter her ashes near her native island in the Adriatic. Obsessed with their own affairs, the passengers on board *Gloria N.* have little interest in the political affairs of Europe in the summer of 1914. Little do they know that the events leading up to the "War to end all wars" will soon rock the security of their own little gilded world.

Fellini is not only charting the voyage of a ship, he is also documenting (in his own strange way) the end of an era, and the death of an artistic and aristocratic class which can have no place in the brutality of the coming modern age. We are also given a glimpse of the social changes of this coming age, and the end of the rule by the royal and the wealthy. During a tour of the ship, for example, the wealth of the passengers is juxtaposed with the filth of the coal-stokers in the boiler room, who are not allowed up on the upper decks. The coal-stokers' request for an impromptu opera concert and the "infestation" of Serbian refugees throughout the bars and lounges of the ship foretell the change in status of the lower classes which will follow in the wake of WWI.

Fortunately, Fellini is neither heavy-handed nor overly-insistent in making his point, leaving us ample time to enjoy the absurdities of these on- and off-stage performers. There is a full array of sexual perversities, from the old man who offers little girls cookies, to the masochistic English lord, who gets a strange pleasure from his wife's overt infidelities. And histrionic is an insufficient adjective to describe the emoting of the operatic crowd. We are also treated to several bizarre performances, including a seance to call back Edmea's spirit, a battle of vocal chords and diaphragms in the boiler room, and the hypnotism of a chicken in the galley. The entire movie is one grand concert, parodying the opera with all of its pomp, grandeur and excesses. There are dancing gypsies (played by the Serbian refugees), plastic sets, arias, and even a full chorus (complete with singing sailors and stokers).

Though the characters are eccentric, their relationships to the late great Edmea are still apparent. Hildebrande, the second greatest singer of her time, fumes with jealousy at the mere mention of her former rival's name. The Count Bassano, an effeminate young romantic, surrounds himself with a shrine of Edmea's costumes and artifacts, finally choosing to join her in the great opera-house in the sky. It is, however, difficult to take any of these characters seriously, even if we would want to. Most are simply stereotypes, from the beautiful young thing, cast in the glow of a perpetual white light, to the lusty, robust tenor, who chases after the buxom Serbian refugees.

And the Ship Sails On is stamped with Fellini's own inimitable style. The cinematography and stagecraft are familiar yet innovative. The film begins as a silent black-and-white: sound and color are gradually introduced as the movie progresses. Cardboard ships sail on a sea of sparkly rippling cloth, and a painted sun shines on a set reminiscent of an opera done in the grand old style. Fellini blends reality in with theatrics to ensure that we don't confuse the two in the same way as his lively characters do. We are given a full view of the false sets, and the narrator chats amiably with the movie's audience, as the characters vie for the camera's attention. This is probably the least egocentric and self-indulgent of Fellini's many films, and is by far the most comprehensible. *And the Ship Sails On* is for Fellini what *Fanny and Alexander* was for Bergman: a charming, warm yet intelligent memory of a bygone time. And the sign of a great director, like a fine wine, is that he mellows and improves with age.



The Caveman Cometh

by Dave Pyle

IMAGINE YOUR BEFUDDLEMENT IF YOU WERE hiking in the mountains one day—looking for dinner and doing a little soul searching—and were suddenly flash-frozen for, say, the next forty-thousand years. In *Iceman*, this is the situation confronting Aarhuu, or, as he is renamed, Charlie, a Neanderthal man embedded in a Northern man embedded in a Northern glacier who is found by an exploitive mining company searching for precious metals. In the tradition of *Rip Van Winkle* and *Sleeper*, *Iceman* deals with the eternal question of how to accurately portray a humane primitive trapped in a soulless, inhuman world. For the most part it succeeds.

Directed by Australian Fred Schepisi (*The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith*, *Barbarosa*), the film walks the thin line between the campy and the sublime. *Iceman* avoids the major cliche of quick and easy assimilation into modern culture; he remains essentially an oddity. Newcomer John Lone gives a fine performance as the paleolithic man trapped in a world he never made. Good supporting performances by Timothy Hutton, as the young anthropologist who sees a part of himself in the iceman, and Lindsay Crouse, as the heartless surgeon who at last comes to understand that Charlie is more than a medical miracle, help make the film thoroughly enjoyable.

Accustomed to dealing with rocks instead of humans, the mining company is at a loss as to how to capitalize on this discovery. Were it not for the protestations of the bearded anthropologist Shepard (Hutton), they would dissect Charlie piece by piece to find out why he didn't die during his frozen sleep. Shepard persuades the officials to place Charlie in a simulated wilderness environment, and begins to make friends with the confused caveman.

Lone's performance as a primal being who at times seems more animal than man is stunning. Throughout it all, however, we feel his warmth and good humor. There are extremely funny moments, as when Shepard, despairing of any meaningful communication, idly hums a song and Charlie joins in. What follows is definitely a unique version of Neil Young's "Heart of Gold." Another humorous incident is when Shepard convinces the female surgeon that Charlie needs to be with a woman, "just to be comforted." When she comes in to Charlie's cave, he doesn't realize at first she is a woman. Upon having a good smell, though, he immediately offers Shepard a brass water fixture he has scavenged in trade for her. When Shepard refuses, we realize how terribly alone Charlie is.

The script has some weak spots. For instance, the movie has an over-abundance of helicopters, which Charlie sees as a representation of his god. Shepard explains that Charlie was off on a dreamwalk when he was frozen, looking for a mythic bird-god who would tell him why his world was freezing. When a helicopter mistakenly flies over the solarium where Charlie is kept, he goes into a frenzy, thinking this is the god he was looking for. Soon there are helicopters everywhere. When he ceases to eat or communicate with Shepard because of these distractions, they decide to terminate the experiment and save the secret of immortality by vivisecting Charlie. Shepard has developed a great affection for Charlie and decides instead to release him to finish what he began forty-thousand years ago.

Schepisi's direction is at times heavy-handed, but, in general, the film flows smoothly from one scene to the next. The frigid Mainitoban glaciers are incredibly beautiful and give the film an unexpected visual drama. Serious issues are raised in *Iceman* without pretention or preachiness; it is a light and entertaining look into our world through the eyes of an ancestor.

Iceman *plays at the Aptos Twin Theaters.*

Northern Flights

by **Ann Starrs**

MANY GREAT AMERICAN MOVIES (AND quite a few not-so-greats) portray characters involved in situations of biting irony, emotional ambiguity, or moral agonizing. Complexity seems to be a prerequisite for a film to be considered powerful, or for it to have, even more impressively, a message.

A new offering from independent filmmakers Gregory Nava and Anna Thomas serves as an intensely moving denial of any such notions about the requirements for Great Art. What makes *El Norte* so unique and engrossing is that it is a straightforward presentation of simple people dealing with life or death issues in a way that speaks to everyone. It concerns people who are wholly involved in making the decision and taking the action that will best ensure their happiness and that of the people they love. Because the filmmakers remain true to the perspectives and attitudes of their characters, *El Norte*'s effect is not to bludgeon the viewer with tragedy and injustice, but instead to gently open up an awareness and offer a means to understand what is, for most people in the US, a completely different world.

El Norte focuses on two young Guatemalan Indians who are brother and sister. Their father (Ernesto Gomez Cruz) is brutally murdered when soldiers raid a gathering of *campesinos* (rural inhabitants) who are planning to resist their exploitation, and their mother is "disappeared"—taken away by the army—shortly afterwards. Enrique (David Villalpando) decides he must leave the village, and his sister Rosa (Zaide Silvia Gutierrez) insists she go with him.

Despite their ignorance about the US—their only information is what they have gleaned from tattered Spanish-language issues of *Good Housekeeping*—the two decide to go north. The second part of the film follows their trek through Mexico, including a terrifying journey through rat-infested sewers under the US-Mexico border. In the third part, director Nava shows them making a home in Los Angeles, finding work, learning English, and acknowledging the limitations and problems they face in the US as a result of their background.

El Norte's greatest strength comes from its consistency in portraying Rosa and Enrique's trials through their own eyes. In so doing, Nava avoids any blatant political or ideological preaching. Although Enrique and Rosa's father is shot for his political organizing, *El Norte* shows his activity and its results only from the perspective of how it affects his family. Later in the film, the border patrol and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) are shown not as brutal thugs or as symbols of US racism and prejudice, but as individuals whom Rosa and Enrique must circumvent to achieve their goal.

The film makes no attempt, here or elsewhere, to provide a sense of the broader political and sociological context in which the political repression of Indians in Guatemala or their economic exploitation in the United States takes place. However valid this angle might have been, Nava's and Thomas's restraint gives the film a freshness and vitality that a more self-consciously political film would have lacked. As Nava said recently in an interview with *Mother Jones*, "The more I worked on the story, the more I discarded the sociological or political approach. The symbolic structure of the film has nothing to do with Marx or communism or capitalism."

Despite, or perhaps because of, this absence of a broader sociological context, *El Norte* portrays the lives of its characters with touching depth and richness. Nava's film follows the style of such Latin American writers as Miguel Angel Asturias and Gabriel Garcia Marquez called magical realism: a fusion of the brutal reality of daily existence with the poetic fantasy that is also part of the daily lives of the Indians. This element is referred to directly at one point in the film, when Rosa sits at her father's grave, brilliant in her native Mayan dress, and suddenly breaks out in song: "It's not true that we come here to live. We come here to sleep, to dream," she laments in a high, piercingly clear voice. Dreamlike elements form a fundamental part of Enrique's and Rosa's lives, just as they do for the lives of Garcia Marquez's and Asturias's characters.

As Nava explained, "American movies, and American fiction generally, have become so ingrained with the neo-realist / docudrama approach that we assume if a movie is about problems, it has to be ugly. That happens to be very wrong if you're talking about Latin America. In the middle of the poverty and the incredible problems, you have the incredible beauty of the place: the tapestry, the music, the poetry, how people dress, how they decorate their homes... The magical images are part of the reality."

But *El Norte* does not skirt the ugliness of the Indians' lives in their village, in Mexico, or once they have reached the United States. These people by no means live in a world consisting solely of fantasy; practical considerations have an important place as well, as is amusingly illustrated when another illegal immigrant tells Rosa after escaping a raid by the *migra*—INS—on their workplace, "If I can't find a good escape route, screw the job."

As portrayed by Villalpando and Gutierrez, Enrique and Rosa confront their obstacles with eagerness and dignity, slipping from the magical to the practical with an ease that helps make the dreamlike qualities of *El Norte* seem appropriate. Other characters help ground the film, such as the earthy, vulgar truck driver (Emilio del Haro) who gives Enrique and Rosa a ride in Mexico, and Lupe Ontiveros as Nacha, the woman who befriends Rosa. Trinidad Silva as Monty, the manager of the hotel where the brother and sister live in Los Angeles, brings the same sleazy charm to his role in *El Norte* as he shows as Jesus, the Chicano gang leader in *Hill Street Blues*.

In bringing the lives of Enrique and Rosa to the screen, Nava and Thomas have produced a film whose effect is to immerse the viewers into the lives of the two Indians—to see the world and their existence as they see it, to understand the choices they face and the decisions they make.

El Norte *opens at the Nickelodeon this Friday, April 27, with a benefit for the Coalition for Nicaragua and Central Coast Sanctuary.*

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ANNOUNCEments

THE CHANCELLOR WILL NOT HAVE open office hours on Tuesday, May 1, as he will be out of town.

SEEING SHAKESPEARE PLAIN will be William G. Leary's topic for the Friends of the Santa Cruz Public Libraries Book Talk at noon May 1 in the main branch meeting room; the public is invited. With Shakespeare/Santa Cruz offering *Henry IV, Part I* and *The Tempest* this season, the Friends have turned to Dr. Leary to provide some of the same insights that made his book, *Shakespeare Plain*, and his earlier 20-part NBC/TV series, *Guide to Shakespeare*, so fascinating.

A STUTTERER'S WORKSHOP, with community and campus participants, is meeting every Wed. night at the Stevenson dorm II lounge from 7-9pm. Speech pathologist, Lois Robin, who is guiding the group, can provide additional info at 688-5225.

MAY DAY-May 1st, Tues., there will be a May Day Dinner from 6-8pm. Dinner is $2. At 8pm William Allan will discuss "What's Ahead for Labor Today?" At the YWCA, 303 Walnut Ave. For further info, call 475-2435.

SANTA CRUZ SPRING WILDFLOWER SHOW: This event features two hundred species of native plants. The show will be held at the Santa Cruz City Museum, located at 1305 East Cliff Dr., Thurs., Apr. 26 through Sun., Apr. 29. There is an admission charge. Tours of the displays can be arranged by calling the museum at 429-3773. On Sun., from 12:30-3:30pm, there will be a sale on the museum lawn of unusual and beautiful native plants that are particularly adapted to the garden environment.

MEET WITH MED SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES: Informal discussions on specifics about medical school selection procedures will be held this quarter. UC San Francisco, Mary Pat Kress, Admissions Officer, Fri., April 27, 4-5pm. UC San Diego, Dr. Charles Spooner, Assoc. Dean of Admissions, Wed., May 4, 3:30-5pm, Rm. 292F (Administrative Conference Room), Central Services. For more info, call x4636.

CALIFORNIA GREY BEARS RUMMAGE SALE: at Warehouse on W. Clares Capitola. Sat. and Sun., April 28 and 29. 9am-4pm. Call the office for donation pick-up. 475-1145.

ARBOR DAY ACTIVITIES Apr. 27-29: Highlighting the weekend will be a giveaway of 6,000 seedlings by participating merchants on Sat. and Sun. On Fri. and Sat. at noon, Ken Hockenberry, head gardener for the Mall, will give guided tours to the unusual and rare trees along the Mall. For the tour meet at the head of the Mall in front of Plaza Bakery. Come to downtown Santa Cruz Apr. 27-29 for the local Arbor Day events—a community celebration of trees.

TAKE A BREAK FOR JESSE!: Ten breaking crews and individuals from the central coast and bay areas will present an afternoon exhibition featuring pop-lock and breakdown at the UCSC Upper Quarry from 1-6pm on Sun., Apr. 29. Sliding scale admission: $2.50-$5.50; kids and seniors $1. For more info please call 423-0486 or 425-7997.

GRADUATING? BEQUEATH YOUR HOUSE to a fellow UCSC student! Spare someone the bother of searching for off-campus housing in Sept. by listing your soon-to-be available house with the Off-Campus Housing Program before students leave campus in June. Office open 9am-4:30pm weekdays, in the Housing Services Building across from the West Field House and their phone number is 429-4435.

THE FIRST WOMEN'S FIELD DAY will be on Sun., Apr. 29th at UCSC's East Field. This is a day for women who have any interest in sports to meet and have a great time. The schedule is as follows: Ultimate Frisbee 11-12, Volleyball 12-1, Soccer 1-2, Potluck 2-3, New Games 3-4, Field Hockey 4-5, and Basketball 5-6. All levels are welcome.

PORTER COLLEGE is currently recruiting for Residential Preceptors for the 84-85 school year. Applicants must be either a graduate student, staff, or faculty member, and will receive, as a perquisite, a furnished apartment at Porter College. More information and a job description is available at the Porter College Housing Office, B-276 Porter, or by calling 429-2746 (x2746). The deadline for applications is Friday, May 4th at 12:00 noon.

PARTICIPATE IN CAMPUS DECISION-MAKING by serving on a campuswide committee in '84-'85!! We are seeking applicants for a variety of administrative, Academic Senate, and special committees for 1984-85. These committees include: Registration Fee, Financial Aid, Media Council, Computing and Operations Review, Child Care, Arts and Lectures, Educational Policy, Planning and Budget, Sexual Harassment, and many others. Apply by April 30. Applications and a complete list of committees are available at college offices and the campus activities office. For more information, call Campus Activities at x2934.

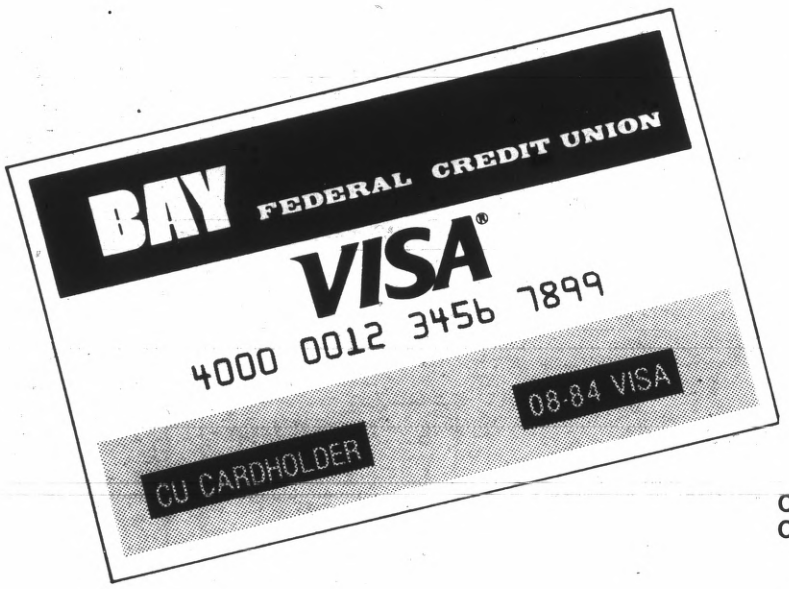
BE UCSC'S STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE FOR 1984-85: The SBPC Representative meets with representatives from all UC campuses to set statewide policy for UC students. With the staff of the UC Student Lobby, SBPC Reps lobby the legislature and the Board of Regents to adopt those policies. Issues include: student fees, financial aid, state legislation, and systemwide academic policies. An election will be held for the 1984-85 Representative. In order to run for this position, a student must prepare a nominating paper which includes name, college, major, year, accomplishments, and a short statement of interest (250 words or less) which will be printed in the ballot materials. Deliver this nominating paper to the Campus Activities Office by Monday, April 30. For more information, call Michael Ross (this year's SBPC Representative) at ext. 4797, or visit him in the Student Activities A-Frame. An information session will be held in the A-Frame on Tuesday, April 24 from 6-7pm.

THE SANTA CRUZ ART CENTER, 1001 Center St., Santa Cruz, has three exhibits on display during the month of April. In the A.R. Wood Gallery are new works on paper by local artist Tim Craighead. In the Hallway Gallery, Bob Marshak is exhibiting black and white photographs taken over the past three years. In the Display Cases, Mary Laporte is exhibiting Monotypes. The Art Center's exhibits are free and open to the public 12-6 Sunday through Thursday, and 10-10 Friday and Saturday. For info., call 429-1188.

CAMPUS FAST TO SHARE RESULTS: SAGA calculated food costs for the week of April 12 at $2.20 per person. The total amount raised, including cost of labor for Stevenson dining hall and donations, was well over $1500. Thank you for your support! ACTION FOR THE HUNGRY meets Tuesdays, 6:15 in the Cowell Commuter Lounge.

NICARAGUA: A SLIDE PRESENTATION OF A UCSC FIELD STUDY. By Marta Samano, UCSC Student & Jose Gaspar, KUBO & National Public Radio. 8pm, April 27, Santa Cruz YWCA. After the Hard Times Suppers. For info., call 429-1039.

THE SANTA CRUZ WESTSIDE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER NEEDS VOLUNTEERS to help develop an out-of-hospital, community-controlled, Birth Center. The next meeting will take place on Thursday, May 3 at 7:30pm. The topic: Assessing Community Obstetric Care Needs. The Health Center is located at 1700 Mission St., Suite 104, Santa Cruz. All interested are encouraged to attend.



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ANNOUNCEments

CAREER PLANNING WORKSHOPS:

May 3 — Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 7pm, CPPC

RECRUITERS:

*May 2 — SYNERCEPTION, CIS (Programming Linguistics)

*May 3 — ANALOG DESIGN TOOLS, CIS (Graphics, UNIX & C)

*May 8 — DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP., CIS (Software Specialist)

* Denotes formal interview.

For sign-up and further information stop by 123 Central Services or call 429-2183 or x2183.

PRE MEDS!!!

PROCEDURES FOR APPLYING TO MEDICAL COLLEGE:

Need help with: Filling out the AMCAS application? Writing your Essay of Intent? Selecting Medical Colleges? ATTEND **ONE** OF A SERIES OF WORKSHOPS, **APRIL** Thursday, April 26 Friday, April 27. 12-1:00pm, COWELL "A" FRAME. QUESTIONS: Call Pre-Medical Advisor, Rosejoanne Cirincione, x4636 or x2183.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR UPCOMING TRENDS IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY:

Keith Vann, former UCSC graduate now employed with Apple Computer, will be on campus at Stevenson Fireside Lounge, May 4, 1984, 4 to 6:00pm. He will be discussing upcoming trends in information technology. For sign-up call x2183 or stop by Career Planning and Placement at 123 Central Services.

LAW DAY— May 1, 1984. A brown bag lunch will be held between 11:30 and 2:00 at Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Come meet local attorney, John Aguilera, former UCSC student, who will discuss the law experience. Mr. Aguilera graduated from UC Davis and will be happy to answer general questions about law school. For further information call Kathy Ceresa x2183 or stop by the Career Center at 123 Central Services.

Sociology and the Real World?
Sociology IS the Real World!!

The Alumni Office, Career Planning and Placement, and the Sociology Board invite you to a panel discussion and career planning workshop with UCSC Sociology Alumni. Come and find out "what's out there" from the experts. Stevenson Fireside Lounge, 4-6pm, May Day.

MAY DAY OPEN HOUSE:

Career Planning and Placement will be holding an Open House on May 1st. Come and meet your personal Career Advisor and see how Career Planning can expand you career horizons. A limited number of Career Resource booklets will be given away. Refreshments will be served.

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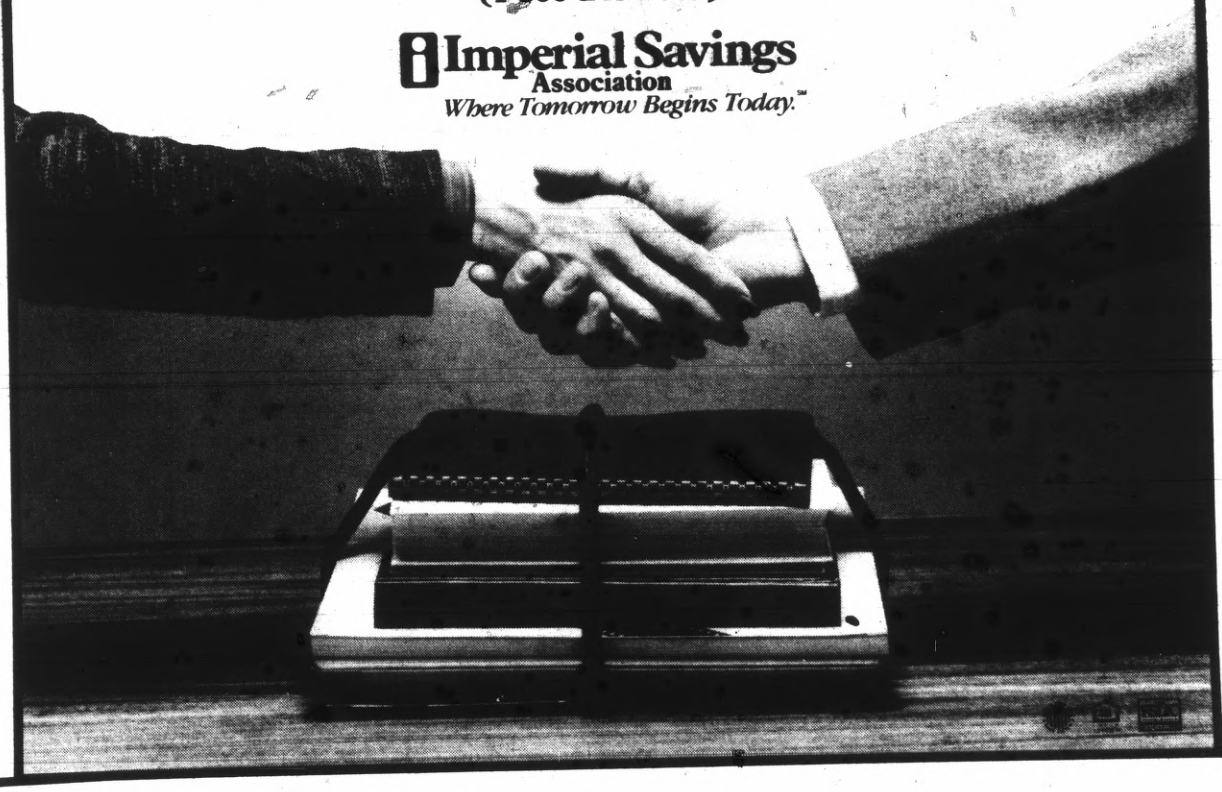

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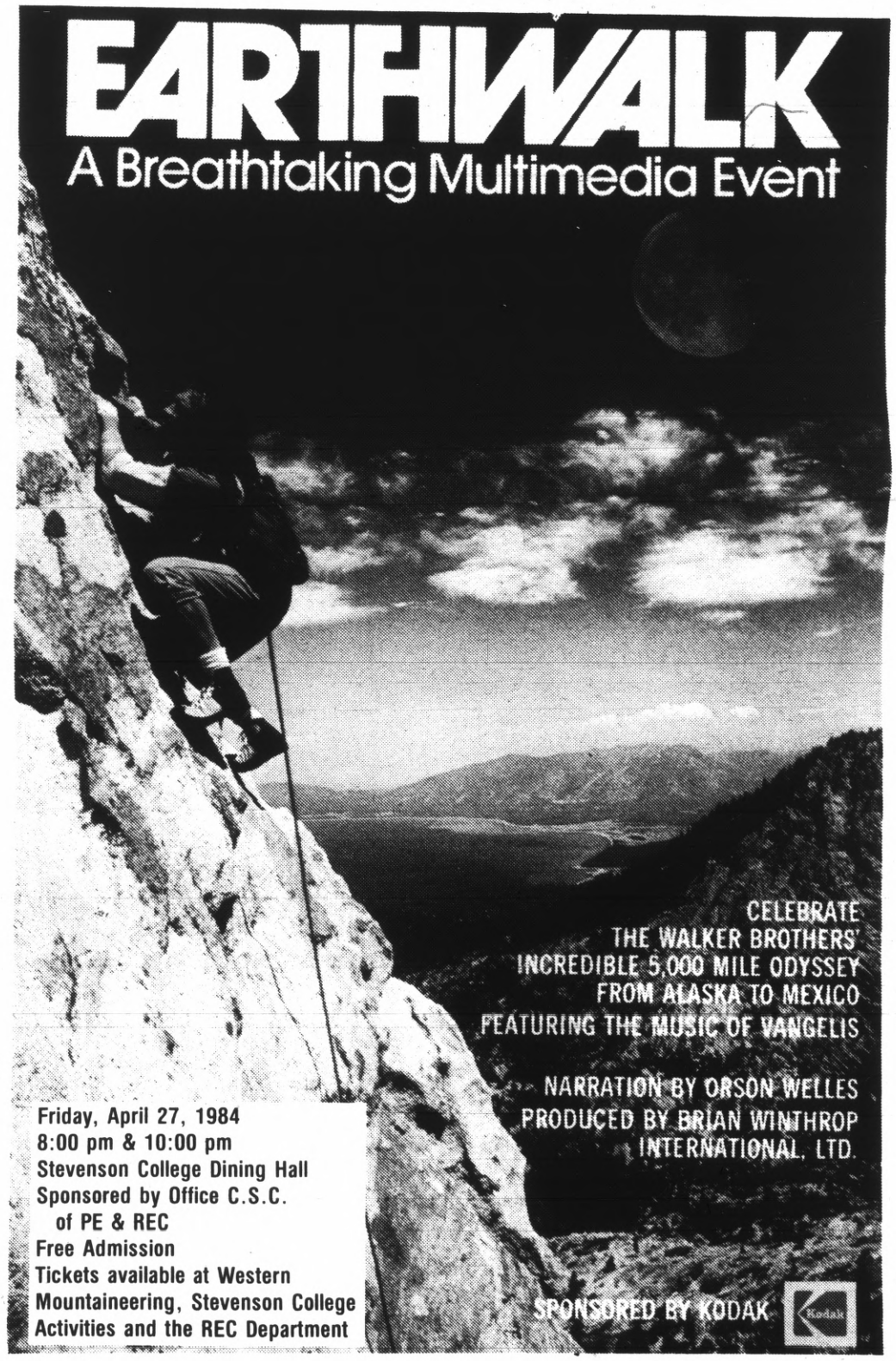

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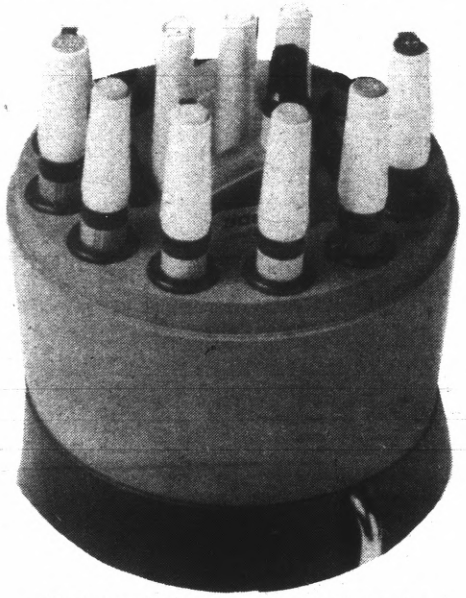

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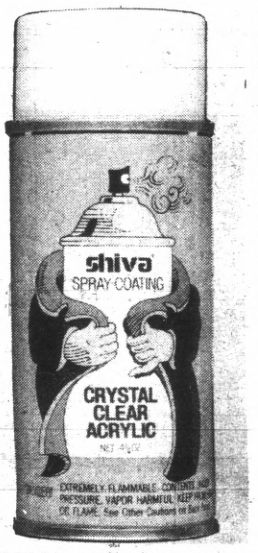

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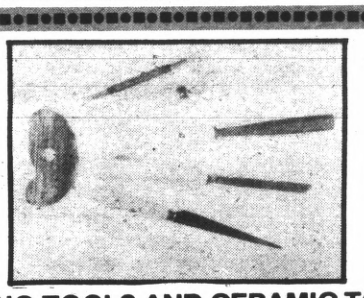

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